INSURANCE
Non-Indian companies started in 1919 are writing four times their paid-up capital.
17

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.
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INSURANCE
The reason being that their people are solidly supporting them.
18

VOL. XVIII NO. 247— BOMBAY MONDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA.

THE BRITISH MUST SALUTE INDIA'S FLAG

— MR. BRAILSFORD

BRITAIN MUST SUE FOR PEACE WITH PRISONERS IN JAIL.

—:o:—

India's Trusted Leaders Are Not In London.

BRAILSFORD'S PLAIN-SPEAKING.

R. T. Conference Is Wasting Its Time Unless A New Atmosphere Is Created In India By General Amnesty

(From Our Special Representative)
NEW DELHI, Nov. 2.

Mr. H. N. Brailsford, the well-known British journalist and writer who is touring India in an exclusive interview to the "Chronicle", observed: "I have been only three weeks in India, but have spent it all in the Bombay Presidency. There I divided my time between Bombay, Poona, Surat, Ahmedabad, and the most memorable of all the five days in the villages of Gujarat. I lived the whole time amongst Indians and have an overwhelming impression of the solidarity of the Bombay Presidency population. One could see it's unanimity through one's eye. In some villages barring a few Muslims every one is wearing Gandhi cap. Broadly the whole Hindu population is behind the Congress movement and even amongst the Muslims I think it probable that half of them are sympathetic and amongst that half is the younger educated generation.

DOUBTING LABOUR GOVERNMENT'S SINCERITY.

Wherever I went the people were putting questions to me about the possibilities of the Round Table Conference and the sincerity of the Labour Government. I went on arguing obstinately day after day that given good leadership on both sides some good might come out of this Conference. Inevitably anything that the Conference produces must be compromise which is bound to have its disappointments as well as its promises. The nation will judge such a result calmly only if it is in a normal state of mind, but this nation has been exasperated by needless and often brutal severities. How is it possible that Bombay should believe in the sincerity of the Labour Government after the experience through which it passed last week.

BRITISH OUGHT TO SALUTE INDIA'S FLAG.

A perfectly peaceful crowd had met in the open park for the ceremony of saluting the national flag. There was no disorder, but the police dispersed the crowd with lathi charges. Over 200 were injured and over 80 had injuries which required immediate surgical attention. If it is really our intention, with whatever safeguards to bestow on India the status of a Dominion we ought actually be saluting her national flag. Or is she to be denied what Ireland possesses.

In towns where high European officials are present and the Press is vigilant there is some restraint to repression. In villages there is none. Nearly every village in Gujarat through which I passed in my five days' tour had its tale of wanton beatings by the police in their efforts to collect the land-tax. Raising his lathi the policeman would say, 'Do you want Swaraj then here it is.' I saw ugly wounds that resulted.

TRUSTED LEADERS ARE NOT IN LONDON.

How can one expect these peasants to believe that the Government which pays these policemen is all while studying how best to confer Swaraj. India will accept a compromise only if her trusted leaders advise it. They are not in London. Almost to a man they are in prison. Among these 60,000 political prisoners are men to whom India will look for advice when recommendations of the Conference are published. Most fo them are being placed in "C" Class with diet and conditions reserved for the lowest category of criminals. The jails are overcrowded and the food is meagre.

"PRISONERS"—WHO WILL SHAPE INDIA'S DESTINY.

With what leisurely mind and in what mood of optimism do we expect these prisoners to scan our proposals? But it is these prisoners and not the delegates in London who will shape India's destiny. Of these delegates there may be ten or a dozen from India respects. There are none whom she follows. It is Gandhi's verdict and that of his fellow-leaders in the Congress movement that the immense mass of population will follow. I do not mean in saying this that I approve their strategy. On the contrary the terms they proposed in August last displayed deplorable unwisdom.

GENERAL AMNESTY WANTED.

This haggling reflected their distrust of us. If we are to win their trust there is now only one possibility left. An act of generosity which would startle and convince them is the only solution. If the Conference is to succeed the only hope lies in a general amnesty. Let us give in without bargaining. I believe that Indians on their side would respond with equal chivalry. Unless we can create wholly a new atmosphere the Conference is wasting its time."

Mr. Brailsford after a week's stay in Delhi proceeds via Agra, Allahabad, Benares to Calcutta, from whence he beats down to Lahore and then straight to Karachi to catch an aeroplane on December 2.

Jailed Editor's Salary Attached.

(From Our Correspondent.)
NEW DELHI, Nov. 1.

A warrant of attachment was issued to-day by Mr. F. B. Pool, Additional District Magistrate, against the salary which fell due to-day of Mr. Sanani, lately editor of the "Hindustan Times", who is now serving his sentence in the Lahore Jail. The "Hindustan Times" had to pay out Rs. 500.

ON TRAIL OF "PESHAWAR TRAGEDY."

—:o:—

C. I. D. Sleuths And Mr, Yusuf's Shoes

The Khilafat House was raided again on Friday afternoon by the Bombay C.I.D. to seize the manuscript of the "Frontier Tragedy" which was supposed to be with Mr. Allah Bux Yousuffi Secretary of the Central Khilafat Committee who is at present in Bombay.

It will be recalled that the Khilafat House was raided last week and 125 copies of the proscribed pamphlet were seized by the C. I. D.

In this connection the "Rozname-i-Khilafat" writes:—

"We had heard that a man who once lost his dining plate had actually searched for it in the waterpot and in his "lota" but we had never heard of a search for a book in dishes and even in shoes! Yesterday when the C. I. D. officers raided the Khilafat House for the manuscript of the "Frontier Tragedy" the way in which they carried the search gave as the idea that they were rather joking. We failed to understand how they could have found the manuscript in Mr. Yousuffi's shoes? Verily it is on such occasions—that the Persian proverb is used "Love and worry have nothing to do with sense."

SIKH COLOUR IN NATION'S FLAG.

LAHORE, Nov. 2.

The Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee has withdrawn picketing of liquor and foreign cloth shops as the question of the inclusion of the Sikh colour in the national flag has not been settled.—A. P.

SATYAGRAHIS HARASSED IN JAIL.

—:o:—

Satin Given 3 Months' For Refusing Thumb Impression.

DARJEELING, Nov. 1.

Sjt. Satin Sen, of Fatuakhali Satyagraha fame, who has been transferred here from Presidency Jail was convicted to-day by Mr. B. A. Hollow, Deputy Magistrate, under Section 186 I.P.C. for refusing to give thumb impression in jail for identilcation and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

WOMAN SATYAGRAHI RELEASED.

Bimal Prativa Devi, Secretary, Bengal Women's Civil Disobedience Committee who was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment on 26th June last was released yesterday from jail on grounds of ill-health.—A. P.

R. T. C. DELEGATES MODESTY!

—:o:—

Refuse To Attend Congress Meeting In London

GOSWAMI EXPOSES THE FRAUD

LONDON, Nov. 2.

At a large meeting convened by the London Branch of the Congress, speeches were delivered criticising the Round Table Conference, Mr. T. C. Goswami declaring that the delegates did not represent India. A number of delegates wrote regretting their inability to attend in response to invitation to state their views.—Reuter.

Gujrat Ryots Firm In Their Resolve To Carry On Struggle

ALLEGATIONS OF POLICE TERRORISM IN BARDOLI BORSAD AND KAIRA

"VEILED MARTIAL LAW"

"The Bardoli peasants have made a solemn resolve not to pay a single pie to the Government as land revenue so long as Mahatma Gandhi and Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel are in jail. They are being harassed by the police and the officials and it is due to this harassment that they have undertaken the historic emigration and have bid a good-bye to their hearts and homes. Their sacrifice is phenomenal. Nothing in modern history could be compared to it. But they are determined to fight out to the end and see that the fight for India's freedom is won."

This was the sum and substance of the speeches delivered by Sjt. Keshavlal Nagindas and Sjt. Jethalal Ramji both workers from Bardoli who addressed a mamoth meeting on Chawpatti Sands on Sunday evening.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Bombay Marwadi Youth League. Sjt. Krishnagopal Kapadia President of the League presiding.

A posse of about 40 to 50 policemen armed with lathis and several sergeants waited on the Chaupatti Road, but they, however, did not interfere and the proceedings which lasted for about two hours passed off quietly.

TO ESTABLISH PEACE.

Sjt. Jethalal Ramji addressing the meeting said that the fight they were carrying on was to establish peace in the world. They had no ill-will towards Englishmen. Their grievance was against British Imperialism which was grinding the workiers and the peasants. The starvation of the Indian peasants was due to the foreign rule.

"WILL SELL YOUR WOMEN."

Describing how the Bardoli peasants were being harassed by the police he said that in a village near Rayam some officials were telling the women that if their menfolk did not pay the tax they would take the women to Sind and sell them there and thus recover the tax.

WORST TYPE OF REPRESSION.

He thought that the worst-type of repression had been resorted to because the boycott of British goods was telling on. Then and if Indians carried the movement for six months more Britain would have to come to their knees and sue for peace.

Sjt. Keshavlal Nagindas Shah who followed reminded the audience of a question that was put to Sirdar Vallabhbhai when he had come to Bombay. Some one had asked the Sirdar what the Bombay people should do in case the Government declared Martial Law. The Sirdar had replied that they were aleady living under a Martial Law but the only difference was that it was a veiled form of Martial Law. But what was happening to-day in Bardoli was in the opinion of the speaker nothing short of Martial Law. It was no more a regime of Law. It was a lathi raj—the same as the citizens of Bombay were witnessing occasionally. Mr. Wilson, the new Police Commissioner of Bombay it is said has undertaken to crush the movement in 42 days.

VOWED TO RECOVER TAXES.

Similarly Mr. Ismail Desai has undertaken to collect all the revenue in Bardoli. But the speaker felt sure that none of them would succeed in their attempt as the people were determined to carry on their struggle.

The speaker then proceeded to give a number of specific instances of harassment of the peasants by police. Referring to Mr. Brailsford's tour in Bardoli Taluka he described several instances which have already appeared in the press.

TERRORISM IN BORSAD.

Continuing the speaker said that at Borsad the police charged a crowd of spectators near the court with 'lathis' in the presence of Mr. Brailsford. At another village where the police found only two men they beat one of them and put him under arrest and released him after detaining till 11-30 p.m.

Proceeding he said that near Sarbhon a policeman made a very indecent proposal to a poor Dhubla woman and when it was published in the local "Satyagraha Patrika" the police began to harass the volunteers.

POLICE RAJ IN KAIRA.

Speaking about Kaira district the speaker said that Ras, the place where Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel was arrested was the first place in Kaira district to resolve not to pay the taxes. The 3,000 rich Patidars of that place had refused to pay the taxes, their lands had been confiscated and the Barias who were ordinary workers working on the fields under the landholders were given all facilities by the officials and were being pursuaded to cultivate the lands.

Proceeding he said that it was not possible to imagine the state of affairs in Bardoli nor was it possible to narrate it. He, therefore, invited the audience to go to Bardoli and see things for themselves.

PEASANTS FIRM.

Finally he added that despite their harassment the peasants were firm in their resolve and they would carry the struggle to a successful end.

Sirdar Jaysing, a Sikh worker, who has also visited the Kaira district addressed the meeting and congratulated the peasants on their resolve.

Mr. Ahobal Acharya sang the Hindi rendering of Mr. Harindra Chattopadhyaya's song: "Our Fight has Begun" in which the audience also joined, and the meeting terminated amidst scenes of great enthusiasm.

The police withdrew from the spot when the huge crowds dispersed.

HINDU-MUSLIMS TO PRESENT A "UNITED FRONT" AT R. T. C.

DOMINION STATUS OR NOTHING.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The "Sunday Times" Diplomatic Correspondent states that as result of private meetings Indian Delegates to the Round Table Conference, both Hindus and Moslems have agreed to present a "united front" at the very beginning of the Conference proper and that they will intimate that unless the British Government acknowledge that Dominion Status is to be granted nothing will be gained by continuing discussions.—Reuter.

STILL THEY GO TO CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

The guests underwent exciting Mody, Col. Gidney. Srijut Chandradhar Barooah, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Sir Pheroze Sethna, Maharaja of Darbhanga. Sir Malcolm and Lady Hailey, Sir A. C. McWatters and Nawab of Bhopal arrived here during the evening. Welcome was extended to them at Victoria Station by representatives of India Office and many others.—Reuter.

Conservative Gains in Municipal Elections

—:o:—

LONDON, Nov. 2.

A Conservative Landslide is indicated by Municipal Elections in over 300 cities and boroughs of England and Wales. Hitherto Conservative net gains total 68, Labour net loss 60 and Liberals 7.—Reuter.

SJT. KAKALBHAI KOTHARI

—:o:—

Released On Bail

(For Our Correspondent.)
DHANDHUKA, Oct. 31.

Sjt. Kakalbhai Kothari is released on a bail of Rs. 1,000 by the Magistrate on account of bad health. He will go to-morrow to Ahmedabad for medical treatment. His case will come up before the Magistrate at Dholaka on the 7th instant.

Thasara Dictator

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)
DAKOR, Oct. 30.

According to the resolution passed to hand over the charge to the "Dictator" after dissolving the Thasara Taluka Samiti, Sjt. Popatlal Girdharlal Shah was nominated the "Dictator." There is a strong rumour that he will be arrested. He is touring the villages at present.

Hartal In Uttarsanda

(From A Correspondent.)
UTTARSANDA, Nov. 1.

Mr. Khermahomed with twenty policemen has come to-day from Chaklashi. The police are stationed in the houses of six persons, but only one is arrested. A hartal was observed here as a protest.

Ras Tafari Crowned King of Abyssinia

—:o:—

British War Ship Supplies Band For Occasion

LONDON, Nov. 2.

Addis Ababa.—Ras Tafari was crowned King of Kings and Emperor of Ethiopia to-day amid scenes of barbaric splendour. The coronation ceremony was performed in a specially constructed church.

The Emperor proceeded from the palace to the church in coronation coach, formerly ex-Kaiser's, drawn by six Austrian cream horses. The service consisted of recital of prayers (Abyssinia's religion is primitive form of Christianity), after which the Archbishop crowned the Emperor, who returned to the palace to receive congratulations of foreign missions.

The festivities included the unveiling of a statue of Emperor Menelik at which the band of the British warship "Effingham" played the Abyssinian National Anthem.—Reuter.

ARTISTS' ROLE IN THE PRESENT STRUGGLE

Must Give Nation Proceeds Of One Show Monthly.

"LET IT NOT BE SAID THAT ARTISTS LAGGED BEHIND" SAYS HARIN.

Dear Friends,

What part are you going to play in the splendid battle for National Freedom?

Do you realise that every one of us can and ought to contribute our individual share to the great fight?

The singer is as important in our movement as the soldier. He can convert his songs into money which is so badly needed for various urgent demands.

WHEN DAY OF RECKONING COMES.

May I appeal to you all to make it a holy duty to contribute the proceeds of at least one show a month, through a committee of responsible artists, to any fund that at the time might be considered to be most needing? Let it not be said, when the day of reckoning comes, that the artists lagged behind and didn't stand by the nation.

This will give you status both now, in slave India in her struggle to get free, as also in India free—when your real work will commence.

Yours, Fraternally,
(Sd.) HARINDRANATH CHATTOPADHAYAYA,
President 'War Council.'

CONGRESS AND WORKING CLASS

—:o:—

B. P. C. C. Accepts Demands

The following resolution has been issued to the press:—

"That the "War Council" of the B. P. C. C. accepts the following immediate economic demands of the working class and recommends them to the A. I. C. for consideration.

Eight hours working day for the wage labourer and one month's leave. Minimum wages guaranteeing a constantly rising standard of living to the workers.

Social insurance against unemployment, sickness, old age, and maternity.

Legislation of the workers' right to strike and to organise their political party.

MR. EDWARD RAE KILLED

CALCUTTA, Nov. 2.

Mr. Edward Rae Assistant in the Meghna Jute Mill, was killed early this morning in a motor smash outside Government House.—A. P.

CHIRNER ENQUIRY COMMITTEE BANNED?

New Congress House Opened At Panvel.

SHRINGARPURE AND JUVEKAR ARRESTED.

PANVEL, Nov. 1.

Congress House was opened in the Bazar for the fourth time by the new Dictator, Panvel Congress Committee, Mr. Narhar Ramchandra Shringarpure.

A huge procession was started. Messrs. Shringarpure, Juvekar and Miss Vimla Gupte addressed the gathering. No sooner the procession returned, the Congress House was raided by the police, who took away the Office Board and National Flag.

The Dictator Mr. Shringarpure, who succeeded Mr. Gupte was arrested. Mr. Juvekar is also arrested for giving notice of ceremony by beat of drum. Mr. N. N. Patil, a member of the Chirner enquiry committee appointed by the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha was served yesterday with notice under Sec. 144 by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate Kandinya, to abstain from making enquiry collectively or individually for two months in Panvel Taluka. Police bandobast was made for serving this notice.

Committee To Commence Work To-day

The Chirnar (Panvel) Shooting Enquiry Committee presided over by Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, will commence to work to-day at 10 a.m. in the Servant's of India Society's Hall.

JAILED FOR 15 MONTHS

Prabhakar Keshavrao Gupte, "Dictator" of Panvel Congress Committee, who has been jailed for 15 months. He is a young boy of 19 years.

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Sixteen Words and

ONE ANNA

For each Additional Word.
Terms:—CASH with Order.
INSTRUCTIONS.
The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.
Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number ....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.
Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—Influential Hindi knowing AGENTS in Bombay and Ahmedabad Town and Mill area on pay and Commission. Cash security necessary. Apply Post Box, 6741, Calcutta.
A R3575

WANTED—Energetic DISTRICT AGENTS for ANDHRA AYURVEDIC PHARMACY LTD., (Madras). Liberal terms. Apply Post Box 689, Bombay.
A R3560

WANTED—GERMAN, AMERICAN or JAPANESE EXPORT FIRMS to do the business in Myrobulantude or country galls on a very large scale. Good profits also a capitalist with rupees twenty thousand is required. Good contracts assured. Apply Box No. 29, Poona City.
A R 3559

WANTED—AGENTS for securing Life Insurance business. Special terms for guaranteed business. Apply Box No. 286, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 1614

WANTED SUB-AGENTS everywhere, to canvass for a Premier Indian Insurance Company. Experience unnecessary. Good prospects for influential retired men or the unemployed. Write soon to Box No. 377, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—STUDENTS. No matter where you live or what you do, we can train you by Post to be an ACCOUNTANT for Govt. Railway, mercantile services, etc to earn big salaries. Success guaranteed. Apply for free prospectus No. 145 to the Registrar, The India School of Accountancy, Post Box 2020, Calcutta.

Profession.

HYPNOTISM or CLAIRVOYANT taught and mastered in 12 hours—bad habits—bad memory also diseases cured without drugs. Business difficulties love affairs solved—guarantee. Pay nothing unless satisfied Prof. MAYO, Dinshaw Villa Laburnum Road, Bombay.
R.3528

HYPNOTISM, Clairvoyant, Magnetic healings, taught and mastered in 12 hours. Pay nothing unless satisfied. Fees from Rs. 5. Prof. MAYO, Dinshaw Villa, Laburnum Road, Bombay.
P R 3581A

Machinery, Tools, Etc.

FOR SALE—MACHINERY such as German made Dying plants, Mercerizing machines, Electric generating portable plant, etc., Apply sharp Post Box 928.
C R3540

FOR SALE—PRESS MACHINERY, Iron Beams, Girders, Rams suitable for Factories, etc., also a large quantity of old Iron Building and other materials. Apply Post Box 928.
N R 3539

Motors and Accessories

ONE 1929 FORD CAR X 3909, run 10,000 Miles, in very good condition, with five tyres as good as new. Rs. 1300; no offers. Apply AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE CO., Opp. Marine Lines Station, Bombay.
JA R3541

Property Wanted

WANTED—A BUILDING at Ballard Pier, suitable for a Mercantile Firm in exchange for a building in Fort or Cuffe Parade. Difference payable on valuation by Architects. Apply Box No. 391, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N 1902

Houses & Flats To Let.

TO LET—Suitable for Swadeshi Bank, Insurance Office or Shop, nice ground floor of Tamarind House in Tamarind Lane. Centrally situated near public Banks, High Court and Share Bazar. Rent Moderate Apply BREUL & Co., Outram Road, Fort.
C R3533

TO LET—GODOWN near Princes Dock on Frere Road Tram Line suitable also for factory or workshop. Apply sharp JAMNADAS MEGHJI. Telephone No. 20413.
C R3538

TO LET—Large, Independent BUNGLOW with Beautiful Garden, Garages, Stables, Servant's Quarters at Nepeansea Road; OR FLATS SEPARATELY. Also Big BUNGLOW and GUEST HOME at MATHERAN, large compound, out Houses, Best View and situation on the Hill; either together or separately. Apply:—PANDIT, Setalwad Lane, Nepeansea Road. PHONE 42860
C R3558

TO LET—Superior OFFICE PREMISES on the first and second floors of Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort, Central business locality close to all Banks. Any area from 2000 to 6000 sq. ft. Latest sanitary arrangemens. Apply. Mr. MISTRI, 2nd floor, same building.
C 1891

Personal.

MY long-delayed heartfelt thanks to Pope Pius X for the recovery of my sister. LOUIS.
P R 3577

Property For Sale

BUNGALOW AT THANA. ONE STOREYED (9 rooms) well-built with compound, privy, waterpipe, bath room. SPLENDID SITUATION. Value Rs. 10,000. Apply Box No. 389, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R 3548

Medical.

A RUNNING DISPENSARY FOR SALE at moderate price on Sandhurst Road, the Doctor going upcountry. Apply sharp to Box No. 397, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R3569

RIGHT ANTISEPTIC TABLETS—Prevent Conception. Stainless, ordourless, greaseless and cheapest. Sole Agents: RIGHT AGENCY, Bhatwadi, Bombay 4. Stockists—The Popular Pharmacy, Bombay.
M R3354

Educational

WANTED—STUDENTS for Accountancy, Secretarial Practice, Shorthand, Typing. For full particulars, apply PRINCIPAL, GREGG COLLEGE, Ahmedabad.
R 1781

ACCOUNTANCY ASSOCIATE London diploma in one month taught free by Post December Examination. Apply prospectus PAITHANKER 262 Budhawar, Poone City.
M R3383

For Sale.

FILTER CLOTHS special worsted, M.H.D. for all sorts seeds oil for sample and quotations. Apply DINSHAW & CO., 47, Apollo Street, Bombay.
N 3513

500 WAGONS FIRE WOOD, 500 wagons charcoal, 50,000 Poles timber ready and 25 wagons match wood ready for sale at Katni G. I. P. Ry. station. Gentlemen interested in purchase should apply for quotations and other particular to:—SETH ABDULKADAR DADABHAI, Katni, C. P.
T R 3537

Trade Announcement.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY to SMALL INVESTORS—An Oil Mill with extensive area in the heart of business quarter FOR SALE, or TO LET. Apply to Mr. FAZIL MOORAJ, 157, Chuckla Street, Bombay 3.
T 1920

GUARANTEED—HAND SPUN and HAND WOVEN KASHMIR WOOLLEN CLOTH SUIT PIECE, sufficient for an ordinary suit Rs. 10. No samples sent. Goods accepted back if not approved. SHIVA SAHAI AISHI RAM, Srinagar (Kashmir).
T R 3580

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Per column inch. per insertion.	
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
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3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
0th and Subsequent Insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. H. NAZARETH & Co., who were hitherto carrying on business of manufacturing and selling biscuits etc. at Poona have closed the said business. They will not now be responsible for any debt or liability of whatsoever nature incurred by any person or persons in connection with the said business from this day onwards.

H. NAZARETH & Co.,
Poona.

31st October, 1930.
1915

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PARTNERSHIP which was for some time being carried on by PAREKH SHANTILAL SHIVLAL and MANILAL MAGANLAL, under the name, style and firm of "C. Shantilal & Co.", at C. P. Tank Road, without the Fort of Bombay in the trade or business of Hardware, Brassware oil paints, cement, etc., has been DISSOLVED as from Kartak Sud 1st S. Y. 1987 so far as the said Manilal Maganlal is concerned. Notice is also given that the said Parekh Shantilal Shivlal is from the said date the sole owner of the said business and all the stock-in-trade, assets, credits, outgoings, and goodwill thereof and he is to pay all the debts and liabilities thereof. The said Manilal Maganlal or his minor son Champaklal Manilal has now nothing to do with the said business or the stock, outstandings, goodwill etc., thereof.

Dated this 1st day of November, 1930.

MOHILE AND PAREKH.
Attorneys for Parekh Shantilal Shivlal and Manilal Maganlal.
1918

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. IGNATIUS D'MONTE of Bandra, Indian Christian, Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling house or bungalow standing thereon situate, lying and being at Bandra Bombay Suburban District Thana in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, containing by admeasurement 844 square yards or thereabouts being Plot No. 15 of Town Planning Scheme Bandra No. 2 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by Plot No. 16 of the said Scheme belonging to Andrew Phillip Gonsalves, on or towards the West by Waterfield Road, on or towards the North by Plot No. 14 of the said Scheme belonging to Shamrao Ganpatrao and on or towards the South by the Police Lines on Plot No. 44 of the said Scheme.

Dated this 1st day of November, 1930.

A. B. SUTARIA.
For Messrs. Dastur & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1917

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 10th November, 1930 at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1(a) &(b) Letters from the Secretary, Bombay Port Trust.—Requesting the Corporation to appoint representatives on the Port Trust Board in place of (a) Dr. S. S. Batliwala, deceased and (b) Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola, resigned (c) Election of two representatives of the Corporation on the Bombay Port Trust Board.

2(a) Letter from the President, Acworth Leper Asylum—Requesting the Corporation to appoint a representative on the Board of Management of the Acworth Leper Asylum in place of Dr S. S. Batliwala, deceased (b) Election of a Representative of the Corporation on the Board.

3. Letter from the Honorary Secretary, Shri Samarth Vyayam Mandir—Requesting that the grant given to the Vyayam Mandir may be increased from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000 to meet its growing demands.

4. Letter from Dr. D. D. Sathaye, President, Ayurvedic Dharmarth Dawakhana Mandal—Requesting that a grant may be given to the Free Ayurvedic Dispensary at Dongri and that the grant to the Kamatipura Dispensary may be increased.

5. Letter from the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, Ramwadi Free Eye Hospital—Applying for a grant in aid of the hospital.

6. Letter from Mr. Kashinath Shridhar Joshi, Advocate, High Court, on behalf of his client Mr. A. B. Subramanya Iyer—Regarding the alleged wrongful dismissal of his client from the Schools Committee's service.

7. Letter from the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Municipal Handicraft Teachers' Association—Forwarding copies of the Handicrafts Exhibition Souvenir.

8. Letter from the Secretary, Txtile Technical School, conducted by the Social Service League—Forwarding copies of the report of the school.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE—

9. Recommending sanction to certain additional Budget grants being made from the amount reserved for the renewal of grants for the year 1929-30 and previous years.

10. Modifying subject to confirmation by the Corporation and Government the existing Pension Regulations so as to add a Rule to the effect that no gratuity will be payable to any Municipal officer or servant eligible to qualify for Provident Fund who has not so qualified on or after 1st April 1931, etc.

11. Forwarding a list of letters from the Municipal Auditors pending disposal by the Standing Committee.

12. Giving approval, subject to the sanction of the Corporation to an agreement being entered into by the Commissioner with the Trustees of the Bhuleshwar Temple and the High Court Receiver for leasing the plot of the reclaimed Bhuleshwar Tank site for accommodating hawkers and squatters.

13. Reporting that the Standing Committee have referred the Commissioner's letter regarding the revision of the grade of the Matron, K. E. M. Hospital, for report to the Medical Relief Committee.

14. Recommending sanction to an additional grant of Rs. 12,950 being made to meet the cost of extra doses of lymph purchased during the small-pox epidemic of 1929-30.

15. Modifying, subject to confirmation by the Corporation, the Municipal Service Regulations so as to add a Rule requiring the Commissioner to obtain the previous approval of the Corporation to the terms and conditions offered to an officer to be appointed by the Corporation who is to be recruited from outside India.

16. Recommending an additional Budget grant of Rs. 15,000 to meet an excess in the grant provided as Municipal share of the establishment and patients' expenses at the Bai Jerbai Wadia Children's Hospital for the year 1930-31.

17. Forwarding the Commissioner's letter which forwards returns showing the enforcement or otherwise of sanctions obtained from the Standing Committee for the removal of unathorized works

18. Forwarding for information the Municipal Auditors' letter and other papers regarding the Test Audit of the Chief Accountant's office with the orders passed thereon.

19—20. Statements of Budget Transfers in respect of amounts (19) not exceeding Rs. 500 in each case sanctioned by the Standing Committee and (20) exceeding Rs. 500 in each case sanctioned by the Standing Committee subject to the Corporation's orders.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE'S LETTERS—

21. Regarding the question of shifting certain schools at Parel Village to the Municipal Bungalow at Golanji Hill Road.

22—23. Submitting further reports as to the condition of (22) Wadala Marathi Boys' School Building and (23) Naigaum Municipal Gujerati School Building.

24. Reporting on an application from Mr. Vasudeo N. Joglekar, requesting that compassionate allowance may be given to the minor son of his brother, the late head master of the Municipal Marathi School at Chinchpokli.

LETTERS FROM THE COMMISSIONER—

25. Regarding the question of paying a compassionate allowance to a Municipal coolie who was accidentally killed while transporting cement to Tansa in a material trolly.

26. Forwarding lists showing the breeding places of Anopheles larvae of mosquitoes.

27. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.

28. Forwarding a statement giving reasons for the delay in submitting reports on certain resolutions passed by the Corporation.

29. Forwarding the Executive Health Officer's Report for the third quarter of 1930.

30. Forwarding a statement showing the quantity of water brought into the City.

31. Government Resolution—Appointing Mr. G. S. Wilson to be a member of the Corporation and the Standing Committee, vice Mr. D. Healy, resigned.

32—33. Letters from Mr. D. J. C. Wallace—Resigning his seats (32) on the Corporation and (33) on the Tramways and Telephone Committee.

34. Letter from Mr. D. Healy—Resigning his seat on the Corporation.

35. Letter from Mr. A. P. Sabavala—Resigning his office as a Representative of the Corporation on the Board of Management of the Bai Yamunabai L. Nair Charitable Hospital.

36—37. Letters from (36) Mr. H. P. Mody and (37) Sir Phiroze C. Sethna, Kt., O.B.E.—Applying for leave of absence from the Corporation's meetings.

38. Letter from Mr. Mohamed Umar Rajab—Applying for an extension of the leave of absence granted to him by the Corporation.

39. Letter from Mr. Fazal I. Rahimtoola—Resigning his seat on the Corporation.

LETTERS FROM THE MUNICIPAL SECRETARY—

40. Reporting that a vacancy has occurred in the Works and Medical Relief Committee owing to the death of Dr. S. S. Batliwala.

41. Requesting that the Corporation will be so good as to take steps for appointing representatives on the Boards of Management of the Bai Jerbai Wadia Children's Hospital and the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind in place of Dr. S. S. Batliwala, deceased.

42. Reporting that a vacancy has occurred in the Law, Procedure and Elections Committee owing to the resignation from the Corporation of Mr. Fazal I. Rahimtoola.

43 Reporting the names of Councillors who have ceased to be members of certain Committees.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS.

44. From B. G. Parelkar—For requesting the Commissioner to submit half-yearly returns of patients treated in all the Municipal Hospitals and Maternity Home and the Turner Sanatorium.

45 From Mr. Shivdas C. Takkar, seconded by Dr. Poonsey H. Meisheri—For requesting the B. B. & C. I. and G. I. P. Railway Authorities to provide more benches on Railway Stations than existing at present.

46 From Dr. Vasant R. Sanzgiri.—For requesting the Commissioner to consider the desirability of revising the present policy of granting permission to hawkers to occupy footpaths.

47 From Mr. S. G. Keni, seconded by Mr. M. A. Karanjawala—For requesting the Commissioner to consider the desirability of providing flights of steps at the Mahaluxmi Overbridge for the convenience of pedestrians.

48 From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas.—For expressing opinion that the Indian subjects of Portugal domiciled in Bombay should be exempted from the operation of the Bombay Disqualification of Aliens Act. 1918.

49 From Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, seconded by Mr. Hoosenally M. Rahimtoola—For appointing Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas to be a member of the Tramways and Telephone Committee

50. From Mr. Vithaldas Kanji.—For urging upon Government the necessity of expediting the necessary legislation for introducing a system of uniform weights and measures in the City.

51. From Mr. Dostmahomed G. Khairaz—For appointing Khan Saheb Karmali Ebrahim to be a member of the Tramways and Telephone Committee.

52. From Mr. M. N. Talpade—For appointing Dr. P. G. Solanki to be a representative of the Corporation on the Board of Management of the Bai Yamunabai L. Nair Charitable Hospital.

53. From Mr. Alwyn Ezra, seconded by Dr. Poonsey H. Meisheri—For appointing Dr. Sorab P. Mehta to be a representative of the Corporation on the Board of Management of the Bai Jerbai Wadia Children's Hospital.

54. From Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, seconded by Rao Bahadur R. S. Asavale—For appointing Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Lalljee to be a member of the Tramways and Telephone Committee.

55. From Mr. V. C. Setalvad—For appointing Mr. Jafferbhoy A. Lalljee to be a member of the Works Committee.

56. From Mr. J. B. Baman-Behram, seconded by Prof. V. G. Rao—For appointing Dr. V. R. Sanzgiri to be a member of the Revenue and General Purposes Committee.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES OF THE CORPORATION—

57 Regarding a Bill for the prevention and combating of venereal diseases introduced by Mr. P. J. Marzban in the Bombay Legislative Council.

58. Regarding the question of the provision of a Municipal maternity home and a free dispensary at Matunga.

59 Regarding certain questions with regard to the making of appointments of Honorary Surgeons and Physicians of the K. E. M. Hospital, etc.

60 Regarding the attendance of Dr. P. T. Patel, Superintendent, Infectious Diseases Hospitals, at the Hospitals in his charge and other matters.

61 Regarding the desirability of making separate reports to the Corporation by the Special Committees on matters relating to finance, policy, contracts, etc.

62. Regarding the desirability of amending the Procedure Rules of the Special Committees so as to provide therein for all Government letters being directly placed before the Corporation.

63 Regarding the amendment of the Municipal Act so as to dispense with the system of Government nomination on the Standing Committee.

64. Confirmation of the proceedings of the Special Committees.

By Order of the President
R. P. DESAI.
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office.
Bombay, 1st November 1930.

WANTED.

AN ENGINEER for the District Local Board, Bijapur. The sanctioned scale of pay of the post is Rs. 300—15—450—25—500, with a P. T. A. of Rs. 100 provided a motor car is kept. The following are the qualifications essential for the post:—

1. The candidate must have 5 years' experience at least in roads and buildings.
2. He must have passed L.C.E. or B.E. (Civil) of any recognised University.
3. He must know Kanarese.
4. He must give 5 years' bond.
5. He must give in detail the record of his previous service.

Intending applicants should send in their applications to the undersigned on or before the 20th of November, 1930.

S. T. PATIL,
President, D. L. Board, Bijapur.
D. L. Board Office,
Bijapur, 27-10-1930.
1909

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1900

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

O. P. No. 24 of 1922.
In the Matter of the winding up of the SABAPATHY PRESS CO., LTD., Bellary.

NOTICE.

The Sabapathy Press and Factory, situate in Adoni, Bellary District, will be sold by Public Auction in the Press premises at Adoni on SATURDAY, 22-11-1930, commencing at 11 a.m.

For terms and conditions apply to the undersigned with postage stamp of one anna.

S. SRINIVASA AIYER,
Official Liquidator to the Sabapathy Press Co., Ltd.,
Bellary.
Bellary, 23-10-1930.
1889

Auction Sales.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT PARBHADEVI ROAD WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at the risk and on account of the Mortgagors Abdulhussein Jivaji and salebhai Abdulhussein the property situate at Parbhadevi Road, and more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written, pursuant to the Power of Sale reserved to the Mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 11th day of August 1920 and made between the above named Mortgagors of the one part and by Dhunbai, widow of Sorabji Dajibhoy Baria and others of the other part, on THURSDAY the 6th day of November, 1930, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax Tenure, situate at Parbhadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 2822 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other neighbouring land under Old Nos. 589-759, New Nos. 4601-4695, Old Survey Nos. 418-419, and New Survey No. 1772 together with the dwelling house and all buildings and structures standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under G Ward Nos. 2757(1) 2757 (2), 2757(3), 2757(4), Street Nos. 222-222 A, 222 B, and 222 C.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned or to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla at their office at 49, Esplanade Road, Jehangir Wadia Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

J. S. MODY & CO.,

Amusements.

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Daily at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

—:o:—

UTHAMNA CEREMONY

CHHIBBER:—Miss Roshanbanu, daughter of late Prof. Hormazsha Manechji Chhibber Government Economic Botanist and granddaughter of late Mr. Framroze Rustomji Joshi expired at Nasik on Sunday morning.

Uthamna Ceremony will take place this afternoon at 3-30 p.m. at Press House, Next to "Jame-Jamshed" Mangalore Street, Frere Road, Fort.

MR. H. D. RAJAH'S CONVICTION

The public meeting announced for Sunday evening at Azad Maidan to congratulate Mr. H. D. Rajah has been postponed to Tuesday evening at 6-30 p.m.

STUDENT'S SWADESHI BAZAR EXHIBITION

—:o:—

French Bridge Road, Chowpatty. Is the best medium for supporting indigenous manufacturers. Don't fail to pay a visit. Entertainments Pathare Prabhu remi Mandal, at 7-30 p.m. (S.T.)

GHATKOPAR MUNICIPALITY HONOURS JAWAHARLAL

—:o:—

In protest against the conviction and severe sentence passed against Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, and as a protest against the brutal and terific lathi charges on the Bombay public on Sunday last and at the spiriting away a party of young Sevikas the party of young Sevikas to the Municipal office was closed.

PUBLIC MEETINGS OF THE BHARTIAS

A meeting of Bhatia Community will be held under the auspices of Bhatia Conference and Bhatia Stree Mandal at Halai Bhatia Mahajanwadi, on Thursday at 5 p.m. to congratulate Sjts. Parshotamdas Trikamdas, Jamnadas Dwarkadas and Parsotamkanji. Mrs. Bachubahen Thaker willpreside.

PARSIS TO CONDEMN LATHI RAJ

—:o:—

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha a public meeting will be held on the 5th instant at 6-15 p.m. at the Blavatsky Lodge to protest against and condemnn the unbecoming behaviour of the police on the public in general and women in particular.

BLACK SUNDAY.

—:o:—

Sheriff's Meeting

It is understood that the requisition signed by over 20,000 citizens of Bombay asking the Sheriff of Bombay to convene a public meeting to protest against the happening on Black Sunday will be handed over to him to-day.

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas who is now in Calcutta has wired to include his name in the list of signatories to the requisition.

Committee Formed To Co-opecate With Congress

—:o:—

In the course of a letter by the Secretary of the Ramgarya Association to the President of the "War Council" of the B. P. C. C. it is stated.—

A meeting of the Ramgariya Association of Bazaar Gate Street was held on Saturday in which it was decided to have a Committee called the Shrimoni Ramgaryiha Akali Dal which would co-operate with Congress Committees when asked to. Sardar Indersingh Oshan has been appointed President of this Association.

SARASVATI SANGIT VIDYALAYA

To help the Saraswati Sangit Vidyalaya, two Concerts, will be held on Saturday and Sunday the 8th, and 9th instant at 8-30 p.m. and 4 p.m. respectively at Hira Baug Hall, C. P. Tank, Bombay.

BORDI'S PROTEST AGAINST SAVAGE SENTENCE.

—:o:—

BORDI, Oct. 31.

Under the auspices of Bordi Gholwad Congress Committee a big procession in honour of Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, started from Shree Lalaji Square and passed through the many quarters. Mr. Madhaorao Raut and Mr. Raghunath Sivaram Nimkar addressed the gathering. Hartal was observed in the village as a protest.

POLICE METHODS CONDEMNED.

Ghatkopar Public's Resentment At Sunday's Incidents.

"GOVT. AFRAID OF AWAKENED WOMANHOOD."

A public meeting of the residents of Ghatkoper was held on Sunday at 8 a. m. in the Ramji Asar'swadi at Ghatkopar to protest against the action of the Bombay Police. Sjt. Khemji Nagji Kothari presiding.

Sjt. Jamnadas Dwarkadas in the course of his speech said that during the great war they were reading in newspapers that the Germans were perpetrating atrocities on the soldiers of the British and their allies, but they had an occasion to see last Sunday that some of the British were outgermaning Germans.

The speaker further remarked that instead of three meals a day, the peasants were not getting one full meal a day. The peasants of Bardoli were undergoing hardships by migrating to neighbouring territories to do their utmost in gaining freedom for the country. It was a matter of shame that some traitors were secretly importing foreign cloth.

STILL GREATER SACRIFICES.

In concluding his speech, he said that their movement was based on their ability to suffer and to achieve freedom for their country, they must be prepared even to die. The greatest possible number of the nation was taking padt in the present movement. If still greater sacrifices were made, freedom would surely be achieved, but after its advent, the people who did not sacrifice anything, would only have to repent.

Sjt. P. M. Kabali in moving the second resolution, said that during his continental tour, he had an occasion to visit Italy, where similar revolution, though violent, was going on, but no such treatment was meted out to the enemies as was meted out to the public and women on the Azad Maidan.

Shrimati Dahiben, the dictator of the Suburban Satyagraha Camp, said that the women that day were not weak as they were before, but were strong and powerful. The women had challenged the Government to use all their force, but it was sure that no Government could crush the brave womanhood of any nation.

She further remarked that the Government was very much afraid of their orange-coloured saris, because the womanhood of India has awakened. They were prepared to fill the jails and to stand the bullets. If the men wanted to help the women in that struggle for Swaraj they should forsake all ideas of trade and commerce and join the movement in great earnest.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

This public meeting of the residents of Ghatkopar emphatically condemns the barbarous and atrocious conduct of the Bombay City Police on last Sunday when members of the said police force mercilessly charged at the Esplanade Maidan the peaceful unarmed, innocent citizens of Bombay with lathis more than a dozen times, inflicting thereby severe injuries on the hands, feet and heads of more than two hundred citizens.

This public meeting of the residents of Ghatkopar views with horror the inhuman callous and brutal conduct of the Bombay City Police, in spiriting away some of the ladies arrested on last Sunday at the Esplanade Maidan in Bombay and leaving them in a helpless condition at a lonely place in the jungle near Vikroli.

After a vote of thanks to the chair, the meeting terminated.

UPHOLDING WOMEN'S HONOUR.

To-day's Public Meeting

A public Meeting of the Women of Bombay will be held at Madhavbaug to-day at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) to protest against the ill-treatment meted out by Police to the women of Bombay on Sunday the 26th Oct. 1930. Among the converers of the meeting are:—

Lady Laxmibai Jugmohandas.
Lady Dhankuvarbai Purshottamdas.
Mrs. Bhanubai Hiralal Kania B.A.
Lady Krishnabai Setalvad.
Mrs. Vimala Setalvad.
Lady Tara Chunilal Mehta.
Mrs. Tehmina P. Joshi.
Mrs. Shebanoo J. A. Laljee.
Mrs. Halima H. A. Laljee.
Mrs. Manackbai Ardeshir R. Dalal
Lady Amina Currimbhoy Ebrahim.
Mrs. Annapurna G. Deshmukh.
Mrs. Sonabai Jayakar.
Lady Kulsum Ibrahim Rahimtoola.
Doctor Mrs. Dossibai Dadabhoy Patel.
Dr. Mrs. Malinibai Sukhtankar.
Mrs. Motiben Madhoji Thackersy.
Mrs. Rasikamani Desai.
Mrs. Motilal Madhavji Thackersy.
Mrs. Lilavati Banker.
and others.

LADY JAGMOHANDAS TO PRESIDE.

—:o:—

The following resolutions will be moved at the meeting, which will be presided over by Lady Laxmibai Jagmohandas:—

(i) This public meeting of the women of Bombay condemns the unjustifiable and improper conduct of the Police towards women on Sunday, 26th October.

(ii) This meeting calls upon the Government of Bombay to take necessary steps against the officers concerned.

(iii) The meeting calls upon the women of all communities and nationalities in India, to uphold the honour of womanhood.

The last resolution authorise the President to forward the resolutions passed to all Women's Organisations in India and outside.

Amongst the speakers at the meeting will be Mrs. Kanea, Dr. Dossabai Patel, Mrs. Sayane, Mrs. Deshmukh, Mrs. Tehemina Joshi, Mrs. Malinibai Sukhtankar, and Mrs. Lilabai Banker.

SUNDAY CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

Islam Gym. Defeat Bohra Cricket Club

The Islam Gymkhana defeated the Bohra Cricket Club by 29 runs after an interesting game yesterday on the Kennedy Sea Face ground. Hakim hit up 63 runs for the winners and included nine 4's in his score. Kazi took 6 wickets for 48 runs and bowled with great accuracy. Karachiwala for the Bohras had a deadly spell of bowling, taking 7 wickets for 64 runs.

Scores:—

BOHRA CRICKET CLUB.

(1st Innings.)

Sutarwalla, c Hirji, b Hakim	24
N A Kajiji, c Hirji, b Kazi	8
H A Bhatri, c Kadri, b Kazi	1
S Merchant, l-b-w Hakim	1
T Harianwalla, c Shakoor b Kazi	0
Karachiwalla, run out	36
M S Vasi, b Kazi	12
M Nalwalla, b Kazi	1
Varawalla, c Kazrani, b Hakim	2
E H Kajiji, c Hirji, b Kazi	3
E E Bhatri, not out	0
Extras	29
Total	117

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	R.	W.
Hakim	23	39	3
Shakoor	3	2	0
Kazi	21	48	6
Kazrani	3	1	0
H Hirji	2	8	0

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

(1st Innings.)

A Shakoor, l-b-w Karachiwalla	15
A G Kazi, b Merchant	0
H Khairaz, b Merchant	0
Kazrani, b Karachiwalla	9
A A Hakim, b Karachiwalla	63
Jasdanwalla, c Merchant, b N A Kajiji	15
A A Hirji, b Karachiwalla	21
S M Kadri (Jr.), c Merchant, b Karachiwalla	2
E G Dharamsey, b Karachiwalla	1
Sherwani, not out	10
Y A Hirji, c Nalwalla, b Karachiwalla	8
Extras	2
Total	146

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	R.	W.
Karachiwalla	18.5	64	7
S Merchant	15	49	2
E Bhatri	5	11	0
N A Kajiji	4	20	1

HINDU GYMKHANA AND ST. XAVIER'S DRAW.

S. R. Godambe turned out for the Hindu Gymkhana in their match against the St. Xavier's College on the home ground yesterday. He was in great form and made 42 runs (not out), hitting three 4's and one 6. The match ended in a draw.

"BRUTAL ATTACK PEACEFUL CITIZENS"

—:o:—

Ladies Incident:" Against All Rules Of Chivaly"

DADAR CITIZAN'S PROTEST AGAINST POLICE

A meeting of the citizens of Dadar was held on Sunday at 6 p.m. in Dhru Hall, Dadar to protest against the conduct of the police at Azad Maidan on the 26th of last month. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta presided.

The following resolution proposed by Sjt. L. G. Pradhan, and supported by Sjt. M. N. Menon, Dr. Joshi and other speakers was passed.

"This meeting of the residents of Dadar views with great alarm and horror the brutal lathi attacks made on peaceful citizens at the Azad Maidan by the police on Sunday the 26th October and protests in particular against the callous action of some of the Sergeants in arresting some ladies and leaving them in a jungle against all rules of chivalry and humanity."

VIRAR CONGRATULATES JAILED LEADERS.

VIRAR, Oct. 30.

A public meeting was held on Thursday under the presidentship of Dr. Dinakarrao Galvankar to congratulate Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay and Sjt. J. M. Sen Gupta, Mr. Govindrao Vartak, Sjts. Purohit, Vasudeo Samant, Mr. Joshi, and Mr. Ramkhilavan Shukla, addressed the gathering.

ANTI-LIQUOR CAMPAIGN IN THANA DISTRICT.

VIRAR, Oct. 31.

The anti-liquor campaign in the Thana District is being intensified everyday and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta has put before the public of this District the goal of voluntary total prohibition by March 31, 1931. The District has been divided into sixty camps and nearly 34 of these have been fixed in the Talukas along the B. B. and C. I. Rly.

Three camps were opened today at Virar, Agashi and Sopara, each of which will be in-charge of one captain and four volunteers, who will be responsible for carrying on the message to every village and every home. Government revenue has largely fallen.

NOTICES TO QUIT KOLABA DISTRICT

Notices have been issued against Mr. Vishnu Nagesh Jaineekar a Congress worker and one other volunteer under Section 48 of the District Police Act to leave the Kolaba District within 24 hours.

Scores:—

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.

(1st Innings.)

P Vithal, b B K Shah	43
S P Kapadia, c Godambe, b L P Jai	38
B C V Metha, run out	11
Bhave, c Poudwal, b Godambe	37
M Merchant, c Godambe, b C N Metha	7
Panthaky, c Shah, b C N Metha	0
M Bhagwandas, b C M Rana	20
A Merchant, l-b-w C M Rana	4
D Irani, c Shah, b C N Metha	11
Lalji, b C M Rana	0
Phatarphod, not out	6
Extra	0
Total	182

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	R.	W.
S R Godambe	19	56	1
L P Jai	9	32	1
B K Shah	6	25	1
R J Gharat	3	36	0
C N Metha	6.2	19	3
C M Rana	4	14	3

HINDU GYMKHANA.

(1st Innings.)

L P Jai, b Lalji	13
R S Nayak, c Bhave, b Phatarphod	30
C N Metha, not out	33
S R Godambe, not out	42
The rest did not bat.	
Extras	5
Total	142

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	R.	W.
Lalji	6	28	1
Bhagwandas	8	35	0
Phatarphod	7	21	2
Bhave	6	18	0
D Irani	2	20	0
M Merchant	2	7	0
P Vithal	1	8	0

CATHOLIC AND BOMBAY GYMKHANAS DRAW.

An interesting game was played on Sunday between the Catholic Gymkhana and the Bombay Gymkhana resulting in a draw. The Catholic Gymkhana went in first and scored 220 for 9, O. Gonsalves (71), P. N. Pereira (50), R. E. Fairman (58), being the chief scores. The Bombay Gymkhana replied with 169 for 7, when stumps were drawn. Greer and McLeod were the top scorers with 47 and 40 (not out).

The scores were:—

Catholic Gymkhana: 220 for 9 (declared).

Bombay Gymkhana: 169 for 7.

Satyagraha In Gujrat.

POLICE DISPERSE MEETING

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

UMRETH, Oct. 30.

To protest against the action of the police a public meeting of the residents of Umreth was announced to be held to-day at Panchvati Maidan under the auspices of the Bar Association. Many people assembled before the time of the meeting, but a posse of 5 armed and 30 lathi policemen arrived on the scene and dispersed the people. The organisers asked permission to change the place of the meeting, but they were not allowed.

The meeting is adjourned 'sine die'.

No-Tax Campaign In Godhra

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

GODHRA, Oct. 31.

Seventeen villages of Godhra Taluka had resolved not to pay land revenue. Other four villages have also resolved, so in all 21 villages are going to withhold land revenue.

In Halol Taluka, the first instalment of land revenue is due in February, but notices are served on the peasants to pay it in January.

Peasant's Reply To Mamlatdar

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

KARAMSAD, Oct. 30.

The Mamlatdar of Anand with a Talati came here on the 28th instant to request the peasants to pay up the land revenue. One Patel, Mr. Ishwarbhai Marghabhai, told him that they were always paying the land revenue in January, so they were not prepared to pay earlier even if they are hanged.

Nadiad Ladies Jailed

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

NADIAD, Oct. 31.

The following ladies, who were arrested for picketing some time back, were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment:—

(1) Shrimati Kasturbaben Jorsinh to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 30 or in default two months' additional imprisonment.

(2) Shrimati Madanbaben Shivprasad to two months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 or, in default one month's additional imprisonment.

(3) Other thirteen women to five weeks and a fine of Rs. 30 or in default two weeks more.

Four women were put in "B" Class, while the rest were given "C" Class.

Five Khatedars of Keriani have been given notices to pay up the land revenue within fifteen days, though the instalment is due only in January. If the payment is not made in time, they are threatened that their lands will be forfeited.

Similar notices are served upon eleven Khatedars of Bhumel also.

The villages of the Nadiad Taluka resolved recently to pay not a single pie to the Government as land revenue.

TO PROMOTE SWADESHI THROUGHOUT INDIA

—:o:—

Akhil Bharat Swadeshi Sabha

An inaugural meeting of prominent merchants, lawers and other citizens of Bombay was held at 4-30 p.m. on the 2nd November at the premises of the Hindu Merchant's Club, Chowpatty, under the presidentship of Mr. Madhavji Veerji, Solicitor, when the above Sabha was inaugurated. The principal object of the Sabha is to promote the production and use of Swadeshi articles and encourage Swadeshi trade and industries to popularise, had spun and hand woven khaddar, and to discourage the importation and use of articles which may be declared to be foreign by the Sabha. Any person paying an annual subscription of Re. 1 per annum is entitled to ze a member of the Sabha, on his signing a pledge in the form settled by the Sabha. It is intended that the Sabha will organise several branches throughout India for carrying out its objects. Mr. Madhavji Veerji delivered an interesting address on the inauguration of the Sabha. After some discussion, the constitution, rules and regulations of the Sabha were duly adopted and a provisional Council of management consisting of 58 members was appointed to start the work of the Sabha. The meeting terminated with a vet of thanks to the chair.

APPEAL TO DECCANI WOMEN

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Some cloth merchants of Girgaum had sealed their entire foreign cloth some two and half months back in obedience to the Congress mandate. They were, however, permitted to exclude from sealing the saris and lugdis used by the Deccani ladies. We then hoped that our Maharashtriya Sisters would not anymore purchase the saris of foreign yarn, but we hoped in vain! Our Deccani Sisters do not seem to have imbibed the spirit of Swadeshi to the extent to which our Gujarathi Sisters have done.

Mrs. Avanthikabai Gokhale is now in prison as President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, she used to be extemely sorry to see our Deccani Sisters still going in for saris of foreign yarn. While going to prison she told us to take up the work of stopping the purchase of these saris and lugdis by our Deccani Sisters and exhort them to take to Swadeshi Saris. In deference to her wishes we have again to start picketing in the Girgaum locality. We sincerely hope our sisters will no more purchase these foreign saris at least in memory of the sufferings of our sisters now rotting in gaol.

We wish to make it clear, however, that the fact that we have to resort picketing the shops in Girgaum the owners whereof had sealed their foreign goods, is not due to any fault of theirs, but the picketing is necessitated by the continued purchase by our Deccani sisters of these saris of foreign yarn which Mrs. Avanthikabai Gokhale has commended us to endeavour to stop.—Yours, etc.,

MISS BACHHUBAI WAGLE.
MRS. SHANTHABAI VENGSARKAR.

New Bhatwadi, Nov. 1.

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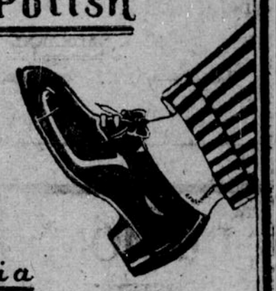

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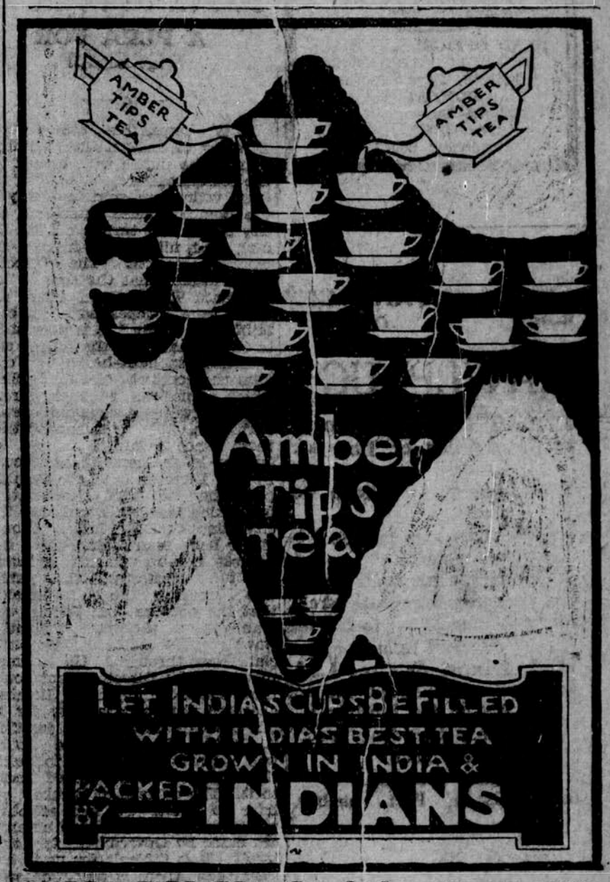
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S. G. NADKARNI,
Ag: Principal,
Lok. Rashtriya Kanyashala.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY, NOVEMBER, 3, 1930.

A PLEA FOR DECENCY.

—:o:—

It is impossible even for the Director of Information, Bombay, to fool the public with regard to the scandalous treatment of the lady volunteers, spirited away by the Bombay police outside the city limits and turned out on the high road, nine miles from the Thana station. The Director coolly argues that the spot on the main Thana Road where the ladies were "deposited" "is certainly not lonely." It is disgusting to think that even the higher authorities so light-heartedly dismiss the conduct of the police, which is not only unchivalrous but positively illegal and even barbarous. It is amazing that there is not a word of regret or apology in the communique issued by the Director. The Bombay police had no legal justification for taking the ladies outside the city limits. The ladies should either have been taken to the nearest lock-up or not arrested at all. Hitherto the public was under the impression that the outrage on Indian womanhood was the result of a brain wave of a subordinate Police official. Now, through the communique of the Director, not only have the Government of Bombay accepted the responsibility for it, but have, by implication, justified it. If the action of the Police was a grave injury done to India, the communique has added insult to it. The citizens of Bombay, we have no doubt, will take effective measures to see that due amends are made by Government for this insult. It is difficult for us to believe that there is any decent-minded Englishman who will condone or justify the action of the police and we still hope Sir Frederick Sykes will vindicate the honour of his country by publicly dissociating his Government from this outrage on civilised notions of treatment of women.

No less barbarous is the reported treatment of the lady volunteers, now prisoners in the Yerrowada jail. The "Congress Bulletin" of Saturday alleges that the matron in the jail broke the ladies' bangles, "rubbed off the 'kunkum' marks on their forehead" and proceeded "to tear away from the necks of the married ladies their sacred mangal sutras." Can irresponsibility go further? It is stupid to condone such conduct in the name of discipline. For it is difficult to imagine how the wearing of bangles and of sacred threads can in any way jeopardise jail discipline. On the other hand, insults to women prisoners are bound to strain and break the discipline not only among the women prisoners concerned but also among all other political prisoners who would express their sympathy with their insulted sisters. Nay, as Mrs. Anasuyabai Kale, President of the Nagpur "War Council," remarked at the Bombay women's meeting held on the Azad Maidan on Saturday, the conduct of the authorities in breaking the bangles and other insignia of wifehood of the women was an insult not merely to the women but "a challenge to the men themselves." It will be in the interests of the authorities themselves not to provoke the deepest feelings of the people. We understand that some responsible officials like the Commissioner, Northern Division and the District Judge of Ahmedabad have recommended to Government that women prisoners may be allowed to wear bangles and their sacred "sutras". Government will do well to accept the recommendation betimes. The public meeting of the women of Bombay to be held to-day and similar other meetings that are being held in other parts of the Presidency are but a faint sign of the indignation which men as well as women feel at the insulting treatment to women satyagrahis. If repression must be continued, let it be at least decent!

A GENERAL'S "LITTLE BIT"

—:o:—

On October 14, General Sir George Barrow read a paper at Caxton Hall giving his fellow militarists and die-hards of the East India Association the benefit of his views on "The Army in India and Constitutional Reform" The summary telegraphed to India did not do full justice to General Barrow. His was, as a matter of fact, the typical outburst of the gallant old Briton who regards India and Indians as nothing more than a necessary background to set off the glories of an Imperial England and Imperialist Englishmen. In the name of the departed spirits of "the Warren Hastings, the Clives, the Lawrences, the Wellesleys and others of lesser renown but not less endeavour," he bids England not to do anything "that would merit the reproaches of the many men of our race who have laboured in India." He demands, in other words, that England shall continue to keep India under racial subjection.

He seeks to strengthen his position by some arguments which render his arrogance almost intolerably provocative. There shall be a British Army of occupation so long as there is no Indian National Army. This is possible only "when the Pathan, the Bengali, the Sikh and the Madrasi and all the other nations inhabiting India live together in peace and concord, a day which at present appears as distant as that when 'the wolf shall dwell with the lamb and the leopard lie down with the kid'" which means never. Withdrawal of the British troops, and, therefore, Swaraj is thus clearly inconceivable. There is also the assertion that "the provinces that provide 77 per cent of the Indian army of to-day will not consent to be governed by the representatives of the rest of India, who only provide 23 per cent, and least of all by Bengal, which provides nothing." We have heard all this contemptible trash before. It would be easy to answer that those who have exploited inter-communal differences and deliberately created divisions of martial and unmartial races should rather blush with shame than advance such fatuous arguments. But the instinct of domination dulls finer feelings and Sir George Barrow was out, like the rest of the Imperialists, to hurt and insult, regardless of any sense of ethics or decency.

He was intoxicated with the wine of superiority. More. It had taken complete possession of his head. Indians are lacking in the capacity for leadership, he asserts. This is a libel and a mean libel because uttered against those who have been carefully robbed of opportunities. But it is as nothing compared to the insult implied in the following eulogy of the British soldier: "The Indian public in times of disturbance, places its confidence in the British soldier because it knows that the British soldier will not be bribed or cajoled, that he is indifferent to threats and does not panic, that he preserves his temper under extreme provocation. Moreover he represents a power which has given India a security from dangers, both within and without, which she has never known before." This is not all. "It instinctively recognises" says this repository of noble British traditions, "that he is a son of a dominant race". We are not amazed at this proud madness of racial domination. But we are amazed how Britishers expect India to swallow such sentiments—by no means uncommon—gratefully and we are still more amazed how any Indian, however low his sense of self-respect, can regard them as an insult to be ignored for the higher purpose of begging for Dominion Status with safeguards. And safeguards concerning the Army!

MENACE TO HUMAN PROGRESS.

—:o:—

The dinner given by the Empire Parliamentary Association, London, to the delegates to the Imperial Conference on Friday can hardly be considered a pleasant affair where the "Empire's statesmen" indulged in post-prandial persiflage. The delegates we are informed in a Reuter's message, "exchanged notes". The exchange exhibited a disharmony in political thought and Empire outlook which will considerably disturb far-seeing men and women in Britain who have the courage to say that the British Empire should not exist for the preservation of the dominance of a particular race, the white race, over others, that economic exploitation of non-white races is not the object of "Empire policy" and that the much-advertised doctrine of "trusteeship" becomes not a little suspect when the Trustees claim that their primary object, particularly in Africa, must be the "safety of the white man's civilisation".

While the British Premier made a laboured and unconvincing defence at the function against the criticism already levelled at the Imperial Conference that it was "barren of results", Mr. Scullin from Australia gave the whole show away by bluntly remarking "he did not know what imperial advantages would result from the Conference" and then politely attempted to tone down his disappointment by making the purfunctory remark that they (the Empire Premiers) had "gained much from contacts" at the Conference session. General Hertzog appears to have gained much. He had gained the courage to browbeat the aspirations of British Labour in regard to "Empire development" so far as the "status" and "rights" of subject peoples were concerned. He had also gained a tactical advantage. By "lying low" over the question of the right to secede, he earned the privilege of telling those at present in political power in Britain to their very face that their "native policy" was all wrong, and also that they must take care not to "dictate" to South Africa, meaning of course "white South Africa", a term which in the Hertzogian connotation of it evidently implies those Dutch Nationalists who were "in possession" before the British—the "Uitlanders" came.

The South African leader's conception of what is the right "native policy" is frankly predatory. He can have no other vision of the native than as a mere serf on the soil, the soil which belonged to him, and was grabbed from him by the white man. The talk of "equal rights" is anathema to him. Will not the grant of "equal rights" destroy "the European's good-will and affection for the native and introduce hostility between black and white"? The master is, anxious not to allow freedom to the slave, in the interest of the slave. He has the master's good-will, a good-will that has induced him to encroach systematically upon the slave's property, that has put the slave in odious subjection, with no hope of rising to a higher status. The slave must not demand it, because he runs the risk of losing the master's "affection". And General Hertzog particularly resents the attempt in Whitehall to assert the doctrine of "Paramountcy". South Africa is a "partner in the British Commonwealth", but on condition that the other member or members in the partnership do not presume to question the "right" of the South African whites to continue to shower "affection" on the "native" by denying him opportunity to rise in the human scale. The Hertzog doctrine is a menace to human progress. And because the Indian community in South Africa, friendly to native claims, assert the necessity of establishing truly civilised Government in that land, they are odious in the eyes of Dutch Nationalists. India was just mentioned by her "representative" at this Empire function. The British Premier ignored him. When "Empire statesmen" meet, is it not presumption on the part of a member of a "subject" race to address them!

A SUGGESTION TO THE GOVERNOR.

—:o:—

We are glad to learn that Sir Frederick Sykes has arrived in Bombay. We suggest that he should lose no time in visiting the Congress hospitals. The Congress has been declared illegal but not the hospitals, Secondly, it is we understand, almost a part of an administrator's duty to visit and otherwise patronise and encourage hospitals. By doing so, Sir Frederick will merely be discharging a function which he and his subordinates, with the exception of Mr. Pradhan, have so far neglected. There is another reason for our suggestion. It is regrettable, as we pointed out on Monday, that he was not present in Bombay on Sunday to witness with his own eyes the Police lathis in action. The least that he should do now, is to see them in their results. We had almost offered the same suggestion to Sir Ernest Hotson and Mr. Wilson. But we had forgotten obvious facts.

THE ENGLISH QUAKERS AND INDIA.

DEEP CONCERN FOR "MORAL ISSUE" IN STRUGGLE.

(BY HORACE G. ALEXANDER.)

(Prof. Alexander, it will be remembered, recently made an unsuccessful effort at carrying on Peace negotiations in India.—Editor "B. C.").

It may be difficult for people, in India to believe that there are in England any groups whose attitude towards India is disinterested or who have a single-minded desire to act justly. It is known that the Independent Labour Party accepts the Congress demand; but it is not known that certain other groups, whose main interest is not political, are no less eager to replace the present one-sided, inequitable relationship by a relationship of equal status that may make honest friendship between Britain and India possible. Such groups can be found in the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, in the Fellowship of Reconciliation, and in the religious Society of Friends—also known as Quakers.

ESSENTIAL CONVICTION.

This last body, to which I belong, has existed for over 250 years. It is quite small, counting only 20,000 members in England, besides four or five times as many in America, smaller numbers in other countries. Its central conviction is that God, the principle of good, is found in every human heart. It has no priesthood. At the weekly religious meetings, the members meet in silence, for prayer and meditation; if any member feels that he must share his thoughts with the rest he is free to do so. Thus much time is spent in silence, but every member may speak, whether he be learned or ignorant, rich or poor. Thus there has grown up a deep sense of individual and corporate responsibility, not only in private and domestic matters, but in regard to public life and world affairs. The Society of Friends has furnished many pioneers in public life, including William Penn, the founder of the unarmed American colony of Pennsylvania, John Bollers, one of the earliest Socialists, John Woolman, who roused the conscience of England and America against slavery, the statesman, John Bright, pioneers of education and so on.

ANTI-WAR SATYAGRAHIS.

Quakers have generally refused to take part in war, and they have worked for peace in time of war. Many were imprisoned as conscientious objectors between 1914 and 1918, and some of the leading members were imprisoned for defying the war-time restrictions on personal liberty.

ATTITUDE TOWARDS INDIAN PROBLEM.

Their attitude towards Indian freedom has not so far been as clear as might have been hoped. Very few have any first-hand knowledge of the Indian national movement; some have financial interests in India; some hear only what traders or missionaries have to say, or what the press publishes. Yet in spite of this the whole Society of Friends has become conscious of the urgency of the present moral issue, and the younger members seem to be practically unanimous in their support of India's demand.

EFFORT TO SECURE PEACE.

In July, when I told the representative committee of over 100 members that, with Mr. C. F. Andrews' strong encouragement I felt I must proceed at once to India, to see whether anything could be done to find a way to a peaceful settlement of the present conflict, the whole body gave me its blessing; later I received a wonderful number of personal letters, testifying to the earnest desire of the writers that right might be done, and friendship restored.

TEN WEEKS' EXPERIENCE.

It was because the record of the Society of Friends, as lovers of peace and of political and social freedom, is so well known, that the authorities put no obstacle in my way. My ten weeks in India have helped to convince me that, if one tries faithfully to follow one's conscience, it may lead to the opening not only of prison-doors but, what matters much more, also the hearts of men; it also leads to bitter hostility from men who have no love for conscience. Now it remains for me to return to England, there to give a faithful account of all that I have seen and heard. That I shall have to encounter much prejudice I very well know; but I know also that there are men and women in England thirsting for the truth. There will certainly be other English Quakers coming to India soon to learn the truth for themselves.

IN DEFENCE OF SELF-RESPECT.

WHO ARE THE CUSTODIANS OF INDIAN HONOUR?

(BY "CASIMIR JEUNE.")

There is something of the classic lover's quarrel about the incident which the Indian Press "featured" recently, in response, no doubt, to the unnecessary and exaggerated stress laid on certain of its aspects by no less a personage than Mr. M. R. Jayakar, who had the misfortune to be one of the characters of the Press-sensation "story".

MARTYRDOM WITH BLEMISH.

The latest Press messages received from London already indicate that the lover's quarrel has been made up. The fabulously silent lips seem to have overcome their sardonic, if temporary, mood: the smoked-glasses look darker. Mr. Jayakar will certainly regret the words he was reported to have uttered because no politician placed in his position could have been guilty of the folly of uttering them audibly enough for gossip-writers to overhear them. They might easily wreck a careerist—I mean diplomatic careerist—and Mr. Jayakar has certainly fallen in the estimation of those who respected (and I suspect, secretly envied) his self-inflicted martyrdom. I am tempted, indeed, to reach out my arm for the newspaper-file which records the brilliant eulogy on self-effacement Lord Irwin so graciously showers on him; but we shall spare him the humiliation of self-reproach.

POETIC JUSTICE.

The incident, we must remember, has a "diplomatic" significance in which private feelings of self-respecting persons do "not" enter at all. So that only fools should be surprised and scandalised at Mr. Jayakar's not returning to India by the boat sailing immediately after the Empire celebrated its aerial manaeuvres Mr. Jayakar's admirers will probably continue to praise his martyrdom and there is nothing to prevent the praiseworthy Christian feeling of the Viceroy and Governor-General of India from being officially expressed in the form of another eulogy. Some of us will, of course, contemplate, not without a certain, very human, sense of satisfaction, the smash up of the smoked spectacles and the parting and quiver of those over-praised thin, closely-shut lips. There is some kind of poetic justice to be discerned in the incident and it would be hypocrisy, worthy only of sneaks and sycophants, if we denied this obvious fact.

ALDOUS MUST PROTEST.

And yet is it only poetic justice dispensed in such a manner as only some invisible presence or power knows how to employ? Analysing our feeling, we find ourselves positively cold in regard to the insult, either deliberate or accidental, contained in the treatment the gentlemen of the show management meted out to the Indian "representatives" who were invited as guests to the Imperial function. The image of the pariah crow does not strike me as a happy or appropriate one and I should not feel surprised if Mr. Aldous Huxley, who professes the highest love for his "oisean ideal", championed the cause of that very interesting and freedom loving bird's honour. One would prefer the hungry carrion-crow to the well-nourished parrot and of course respect the former and not the latter.

A NATIONS PRIDE.

We are sorry for Mr. Jayakar and his fellow-guests of the British Government for the personal annoyance to which they were subjected. Bad manners should always be condemned whatever their immediate cause may be. But there is not, at the same time, any sense in making a vendetta of an act that leaves no cause for dragging in racial discrimination or Imperial impertinence. Mr. Jayakar and his colleagues do not represent the mind and soul of their nationality. The men and women India would have chosen to represent her in London are confined to-day within jail gates guarded by Imperial power: they are paying the price of freedom of that pride which only can entitle a nation to exist in a world undreamt-of by the slave-mind. They remain invulnerable to insults because self-respect is bred in their blood. These men and women only shall speak for India in the assemblies of freedom. They alone could keep India's honour in safe custody.

NOTES ON THE DAY.

Simple But Effective.

Boycott of British goods is not confined to India. It seems to be the slogan of a good section of even a self-governing member of the British Empire like the Irish Free State. A leaflet issued by Cumann na mBan of Dublin calls upon the men and women of Ireland to take their part in the Imperial Conference "by starting an aggressive boycott of British goods" and adds: "Our fellow comrades in India have dealt an effective blow at England's cotton industries." Referring to the needless economic dependence of Ireland on Britain and other ills the leaflet says: "The simple remedy for our ills is to boycott British Goods. Irishmen, arise and wipe out the latest insults and humiliations given to your country." Insults and humiliations heaped upon India are more and greater but the boycott programme should be as simple a remedy here as elsewhere and infinitely more effective.

Income Tax Revolt?

"I forsee not very far away an Income Tax Revolt and I wish I had the time and the business ability to organise it, for I believe it would be the discharge of a patriotic duty. . . The only force capable of reducing public expenditure is the Income Tax Payer, who can take the simple course of not paying it. Even a sheep can be goaded at last into a display of bad temper." That was said, not by an Indian, but by Mr. A. P. Herbert, a Britisher, a very conservative one at that, who feels that "even the loyal law-abiding British income-earner is being stung at last to resistance." He calls upon his countrymen to "stand firm and go to prison in droves." We wonder if Mr. Herbert who regrets his lack of business ability to organise a No-Tax Revolt would deign to take lessons from the peasants of Bardoli.

Intriguing.

It is interesting to notice that the "Nation and Athenaeum," the exponent of Liberal Imperialism, unable to stomach the discomfiture of finding Sir John Simon excluded from the R. T. Conference, continues to make comments that incidentally expose the true nature of the "Tamasha," staged to begin from next week. The addition of "nine fresh names" to the number of Lord Irwin's "invitees" induces it to remark: "The Indian delegation is already so large and unwieldy that a few extra members will make little difference to its effectiveness, and they will be worth inviting if they really represent some new interest or sections of Indian life." The Liberal journal then gives another little pin-prick to the Labour Government. It says "The representation of the disenfranchised poor is still the weakest part of the Conference." The unrepresentative character of the "Tamasha" is receiving recognition in quarters which Mr. Ramsay MacDonald is anxious to conciliate but who cannot forgive him the exclusion of Sir John Simon.

Amazing Discovery.

However, the "Nation and Athenaeum" has made an amazing discovery. The official Labour Press will be glad to hear about it, although the MacDonald Government know the truth about it. The journal observes: "There is little doubt that the failure of the negotiations with Mr. Gandhi has meant that a certain number of public men who are usually identified with the Congress Party are now willing to attend the Conference as individuals." Who are they? India has not heard about them. They are a political species upon the discovery of which the MacDonald Government will congratulate the "Nation and Athenaeum," if only the species did exist. But, the Labour Government know that no one associated with the Congress has committed the folly of joining the R. T. Tamasha."

Illegal And Cruel.

It is gratifying to note that the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta considers that the order of the fifth Presidency Magistrate sentencing certain boys to the cruel punishment of whipping was illegal under the Picketing Ordinance. Whipping is a relic of barbarism. And as the Magistrate pointed out even "the Indian Penal Code had made provision for whipping in particular cases only". But it is resorted to indiscriminately these days. The public has not yet forgotten the punishment of whipping awarded to Forest Satyagrahis in the Central Provinces. Now comes news from Karachi that Sjt. Chunilal, a Satyagraha Volunteer, was ordered nine stripes under the Picketing Ordinance. This is obviously illegal and gratuitously inhuman. And it has happened in the Bombay Presidency the Governor of which professes progressive views on Penology. We wonder if he can reconcile the Karachi sentence with his Yeravda speech.

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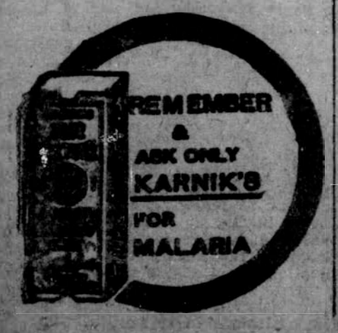

TRADE AND FINANCE.

CURRENCY CONTRACTION RS. 4. CRORES

Further Weakness In Gold

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

Bombay, Oct. 31.

MONEY.

Despite the absence of maturities and the investment of about Rs. 3-1/2 crores of fresh money in treasury bills, the monetary situation remained easy. Call funds were unlendable even at 1-12 per cent., except to-day when they were in demand at 2¼ per cent. owing to payment for treasury bills. Furthermore Government contracted to-day currency to the extent of Rs. 4 crores against rupee securities. The trade demand which ordinarily begins to improve at this time, continues to record this week's decline amounting to Rs. 48 lakhs. Movement of cotton from upcountry to Ports has not commenced and is probably retarded by the recent rains. the following are the fixed deposit rates:—One month 2¼ per cent., two months 2-3/4 ver cent., three months 3-1/4 per cent. and six months 4-1/2 per cent.

IMPERIAL BANK.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 24th October shows a small decrease of Rs. 7.67 lakhs in the cash balance which now amounts to Rs. 26,78,70,000 as compared with Rs. 31.07 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 29.24, a decrease of 0.46 per cent under last week. Government securities have increased by the large figure of Rs. 153.28 lakhs. Loans and Cash credits are down by Rs. 82,000 and Rs. 60.05 lakhs respectively, while Inland bills discounted are up by Rs. 10.35 lakhs. Government deposits have increased by Rs. 131.40 lakhs to Rs. 12.81 crores, while other deposits have slightly declined by Rs. 4.20 lakhs to Rs. 76.98 crores. The Bank rate remains unchanged at 5 per cent.

GILT EDGED MARKET.

A firm tone prevailed in gilt-edged stocks and there was an almost complete absence of sellers in short term bonds. All scrips gained in price with 3½ per cent Paper up to Rs. 65 and 5 per cent Loan 1945/55 in request at Rs. 101/6, 6 per cent New 1933/36 Bonds commanded a premium of Rs. 1/8, while those due 1931 and 1932 were steady at Rs. 101/3 and 102/1. 5 per cent 1935 and 1939/42 Bonds improved to Rs. 100/4 and Rs. 94/6 and 1935 to Rs. 96/5. 6 per cent Bombay Development Loan is steady at Rs. 105/-. 4 per cent 1960—70's are quoted at Rs. 13/12 and 1934/37's at Rs. 89/4. 4½ per cent. 1934 gained two annas to Rs. 95/4, while 1955/60 was unaltered at Rs. 82/12.

TREASURY BILLS.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of six and three months treasury bills were opened on Tuesday the 20th October. Total amounts offered were Rs. 1,21,75,000 and Rs. 1,09,75,000 respectively. Tenders for six months bills at Rs. 97/9 and above aggregating Rs. 1,21,25,000 were accepted in full. Tenders for three months bills at Rs. 99-0-9 and above aggregating Rs. 1,21,25,000 were accepted in full. Tenders for three months bills at Rs. 99-0-9 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-0-6 approximately 84 per cent. All lower tenders were rejected. The total amount of accepted tenders for three months bills was Rs. 78,75,000. The average rates of accepted tenders for six and three months bills were Rs. 4-14-0 and Rs. 3-13-7 per annum respectively.

Intermediate six and three months bills will be issued from Wednesday the 29th October to Monday the 3rd November at Rs. 97-10-0 and Rs. 99-1-0 per cent respectively. Intermediate six and three months bills sold from 24th to 27th October amounted to Rs. 72,50,000 and Rs. 72,50,000 respectively.

Tenders for six and three months bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Tuesday the 4th November. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday the 7th November. other conditions are as usual.

CURRENCY RETURN.

The Currency return of the 22nd October shows an increase of Rs. 18.75 lacs in note circulation which now stands at Rs. 173.06 crores. Silver coin and silver bullion under coinage are down by Rs. 35.92 lacs to Rs. 116.53 crores and by Rs. 3.25 lacs to Rs. 5.82 crores respectively while gold coin remains unchanged at Rs. 32.27 crores. Securities in India are up by Rs. 57.92 lacs to Rs. 16.40 crores. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 89.35 as against 89.67 a week ago.

EXCHANGE.

A steadier tone characterised [illegible] exchange this week with [illegible] of ready T.T. at 1s. 5/25/32d and [illegible] limited buyers at 1s. [illegible]d. The rejection of all [illegible] Government infused [illegible] strength to the market [illegible] exports are small the enquiry for remittances is negligible. Forward rates were quiet with delivery November January quoted at 1s. 5-25/32d, February 1s.5-3/4; March 1s.5-23/32d, and April 1s. 5 11-16d.

The dollar sterling quotation declined from $4.85-31/32 to $4.85-13/16 mid-week, but closed at $4.85-27/32. French francs after appreciating to 123.8 closed at 123.82. The Belga has improved to 34. 84. while the Italian lira stands unchanged at 92.80.

A Press Communique of 28th instant states that the total remittances to the Home Treasury during the week ending 25th October amounted to £25,000 being sterling purchased in India and the total remittances since 1st April 1930 to Rs. 4,823,491.

Another commmunique of the 29th instant states that all tenders for sterling received on Wednesday the 29th October have been rejected. R500,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday the 5th November on the same conditions as previously announced.

GOLD.

The price of ready gold has fallen to Rs. 21-4-6 per tola. It is anamolous that the price of gold should be only about 8 to 10 pies per tola above the Mint's buying rate with exchange at almost the lower gold point. The present low price would however be justified if sterling exchange was at the upper gold point. The reasons for the present depression are the poor daily offtake and the continued influx of gold into Bombay from upcountry, an abnormal condition. It is however unlikely that any gold will be tendered to the mint. With the continued poor offtake at 6000 tolas a day, stocks are still ample at about 2½ lakhs tolas. Ready sovereigns are unchanged at Rs. 13-7-9, while delivery 4th November is reduced to Rs. 13-8. In London the question for gold after improving to 85s. 0-1/8d., closes at 85s. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21-4-9 and Rs. 21-4-6 for ready, Rs. 21-5-0 and Rs. 21-4-6 for 7th November settlement and Rs. 21-5-9 and Rs. 21-5-6 for 8th December settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £ 20,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the vresent week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £45,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 5,75,245 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £5,000.

SILVER.

The silver market remained fairly steady although daily fluctuations were very small and total turn-over restricted. The price of ready ranged between Rs. 47-5 and Rs. 47-9 per 100 tolas and commanded a premium of 4 annas over December settlement. Supplies on hand are estimated at 3200 bars, but a large portion is still held in strong hands. The daily offtake does not exceed 75 bars. In Shanghai the tael ranged between 1s. 7-1/4 and 1s. 7-1/8d. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 16½d. and 16-7/16d. for ready and forward. In our market the highest and lovest rates were Rs. 47/9 and Rs. 47-5 for ready, Rs. 47-7 and Rs. 47-4 for 11th November settlement and Rs. 47-4 and Rs. 47-1 for 10th December settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £40,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £71,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 8,038 in coin. A shipment of 511 ingots of bar silver valued at Rs. 6,89,923 was made to London as per the Daily Trade Return of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce dated the 29th instant on account of Dy. Manager Ramallage. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £6,300.

SHARES.

The share market was open for two days during the week when a steady tone obtained. The cotton mill section found strength in the improved price of raw cotton and the continued good offtake of Indian mill cloth. The following are the fluctions in some of the leaders:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 675-686/4; Century Rs. 250-257/8; Central India Rs. 395-405; Crescent Rs. 75/12-75; Fazulbhoy Rs. 388/12-405; Kohinoor Rs. 123/12-126/4; New Great Rs. 148/12-152/8. Pearls Rs. 215-227/8; Simplex Rs. 55/12-57/8; and Swadeshi Rs. 293/12-302/8.

The miscellaneous group shared the general confidence and prices improved somewhat. Alcocks closed steady at Rs 160/12, Bombay Burma at Rs. 587/8 and Bombay Trams at Rs. 120/10 x.d., Tata Iron & Steel shares maintained steadiness, Orys. quoting Rs. 31/12 and Defds. 288/12. Tata Hydro shares show a small gain to Rs. 110 and Tata Powers to Rs. 422/8. Andhra Valleys lost 5 points to Rs. 612/8. Cement and managnese shares continued quiet with prices unaltered. Among railway shares Ahr. Prantij has declined to Rs. 762/8 and Taptis to Rs. 677/8, while other shares show no change in prices.

Bank shares were quiet, Imperial Banks changing hands at Rs. 1,212/8 with contributories at Rs. 305. Bank of India shares have improved to Rs. 52 and Central Banks to Rs. 15/2.

YARN MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Oct. 31,

Frequent hartals have once again interfered with the turnover in our market and as deliveries of the goods have been considerably delayed, stocks with the mills as well as with the dealers have further accumulated and many of the dealers have been suffering from financial deadlock. Fresh sales therefore have been naturally very small inasmuch as dealers do not feel inclined to take any fresh risk so long as they have not been able to clear their old stocks of yarns. The cotton prices have also been irregular and the tendency is once again uncertain and apparently weaker at the close of the week. The political situation does not show any, the slightest improvement so far as Bombay is concerned and in the midst of the present circumstances it is quite natural that the local dealers have been very nervous and do not entertain any fresh proposals for further business at the moment. Almost all of them are busy in removing their stocks even at heavy loss and to be free as soon as possible and after they have done so they will think of making further purchases taking into consideration the circumstances obtaining at that time Business therefore during the week has been almost at a standstill and turnover is naturally very very restricted. Reports from consuming districts are not very encouraging, but from some of these districts particularly from Rangoon there have been enquiries on a larger scale and most of the offers have been at much lower prices and the resulting business is very small.

ENGLISH YARNS.

Dealers have not been able to remove their stocks purchased at high prices and although they are willing to clear their goods even at heavy loss they are unable to do so. Fresh forward business of any importance is therefore out of question.

JAPANESE YARNS.

There has been some further demand in this class of yarns on account of the relative cheapness and also popularity of the goods particularly in mercerized yarns and some further business has been arranged for forward deliveries. The undertone is rather steady and prices remain more or less unchanged. Exchange is pretty firm whereas Sampin fluctuations are not comparatively very large.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS.

The undertone is very weak and buyers naturally confine their attention to only ready deliveries inasmuch as they are afraid of further declines in prices in the near future. Reports from consuming districts are not very encouraging. The recent heavy rains in South India have also considerably interfered with business in this class of trade and prices are more inclined to decline further.

INDIAN YARNS.

The undertone is no doubt steady, but deliveries have been smaller than before owing to hartals and stocks have further accumulated with the mills. Some of the mills feel inclined to make sales at some cut-prices, but business in bulk is not possible at present, firstly because of the uncertain trade conditions and secondly due to the reported heavy cut in prices by the up-country mills particularly in Ahmedabad and Southern India, and business in bulk therefore is out of question at the moment with our mills. The position on the whole is rather less hopeful than before, but if cotton prices remain steady at or about the present level it is quite possible that further business may be arranged at reasonable prices in the next few days.

KERALA LEADERS CHARGED

—:o:—

For Defiance Of Collector's Order.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

CALICUT, Oct. 29,

Summons were issued yesterday on Messrs. T. Hassan Koya Mulla, President K. P. C. C., K. Madhava Menon, P. Achuthan, P. K. Kunshisankara Menon, and Gopala Pillay to appear before the local Sub-Magistrate to answer a charge for disobeying the Collector's recent order under Section 144 prohibiting them from allowing Congress volunteers to make use of the Congress Office. It is also understood that the case will be tried to-day before the local Sub-Magistrate.

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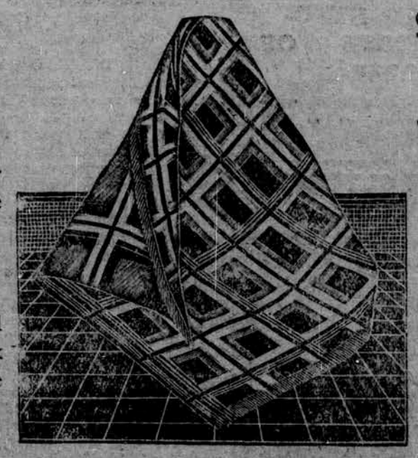

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POLICE LATHI CHARGE ON DELHI CITIZENS

Magistrate Isar's idea of 'Teaching People a Lesson'

MRS. SEN-GUPTA'S PROTEST AT UNINVITED POLICE GUESTS.

DELHI, October 29.

The example set by Bombay in the matter of dispersing meetings seems to have caught the imagination of the authorities in Delhi.

The occurrences that were witnessed this evening at the Gandhi Grounds when a public meeting was being held, could be explained on no other hypothesis. Apparently the authorities are busy making arrangements to welcome His Excellency the Viceroy who is expected to arrive in Delhi in an atmosphere of peace induced by 'lathi' charges.

At this evening's meeting Mr. Isar was present and was heard to say that it had been decided to disperse public meetings in Delhi by force every day. A large posse of police, including a batch of special police, were also present at the meeting, armed with 'lathis'. Malik Devi Dayal, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Inspector Abdul Wahid, who has made himself famous within recent months, and a dozen sub-inspectors were among those present, ready to carry out any orders that the Magistrate might give. It was obvious that the authorities had come ready prepared to disperse the meeting, whether or no there was any occasion for such forcible dispersal. And as it turned out, without any apparent excuse, the meeting was declared unlawful and the people were asked to disperse.

POLICE SPRING A SURPRISE.

The meeting commenced, Dr. (Mrs.) Vedi taking the chair. The usual songs were sung. Mr. Bhagwan Das, a volunteer, had just sung a national song and Dr. Vedi was beginning her speech when Inspector Abdu Wahid, with a number of policemen, emerged from behind the audience, went up to the dais and called upon the President to surrender the men who had just sung the song. Bhagwan Das was promptly surrendered to the police amidst tumultuous cries of 'jais'.

AN ALARM RAISED.

The meeting proceeded on and a lady got up and introduced Mrs. Sen Gupta who was on the dais and who was to take part in the evening's meeting. Mrs. Sen Gupta who was given a great ovation as she rose to speak was just beginning her address when an alarm was raised from the quarter where the police were stationed to the effect that Mr. Isar, the City Magistrate had been injured by a stone thrown by some one in the crowd, and that one of his eye glasses had been smashed. Thereupon Inspector Abdul Wahid got on to platform and informed Dr. Vedi that since one of the officers had been injured in the confusion following the arrest of Bhagwan Das, the meeting was declared unlawful. He accordingly asked the people to disperse.

POLICE ON THE DAIS.

Malik Devi Dayal with several other police officials followed Mr. Abdul Wahid and they took their seats on the dais, whereupon Mrs. Sen Gupta who was sitting there promptly protested against the police occupying the seats on the dais.

There was confusion all round and Dr. Vedi got up and addressed the people asking those that were afraid of 'lathi' blows to go away. She said that only those who were prepared for the 'lathi' and the baton should remain.

In spite of the order of the police to disperse, the audience continued to sit on. No one stirred for nearly twenty minutes. As the crowd seemed determined on sticking to their places, the police resorted to a general 'lathi' charge. When the charge was commenced, the crowds began to scatter. But the police 'lathis' were still busy and the fleeing men were chased and beaten.

"TEACH THE MEN A LESSON".

On Mr. Isar's attention being drawn to this fact he is alleged to have remarked that the men deserved to be treated like that and that nothing else could teach them the lesson they needed.

Mrs. Sen Gupta and other Congress workers were still seated in their places on the dais when a 'lathi' charge was made on the persons surrounding Mrs. Sen Gupta, though it must be said to the credit of the policemen that they took particular care not to hurt any of the women. The group on the dais composed of Mrs. Sen Gupta and others, kept on shouting the usual slogans. The 'lathi' charge was repeated. Still the crowds kept on immediately around the dais.

At this stage the resolutions that had been drawn up to be moved at the public meeting were formally proposed and duly carried.

PROCESSION TO CLOCK TOWER

Eventually the crowd formed themselves into a procession and headed by Dr. Vedi they marched along passing the Kotwali to the Clock Tower, where the resolutions were read out and formally passed for the second time.—"The Hindustan Times".

POLICE CHARGE PEOPLE AND RAID HOUSES.

—:o:—

Old Man Drops In Ditch, Many Injured

(From Our Correspondent).

BORIAVI, Oct. 30.

The Fozdar with about fifteen lathi and armed police came here to-day at 11-15 a.m. It is alleged that many persons received lathi blows at the hands of the police. An old man of sixty was assaulted and chased, and so he dropped down in a ditch nearby.

Many houses were raided to recover fine and in their attempts to do so, it is alleged, many valuable articles were damaged and national flags were also torn.

After loading the consfiscated articles in their motor, they packed off to Anand.

Indian Nationalism And Christianity

An interesting lecture was delivered by Mr. Narendranath Gupta, formerly of the editorial staff of the "Tribune" and "Leader" on "Indian Nationalism and Christianity" on Saturday evening in the Neighbourhood House, Nagpada. Mr. Joseph Bennie presided. The lecture was under the auspices of the "Nationalist Christian Party.

Mr. Gupta compared Mahatma Gandhi and Christ and said that no man after Buddha had received so much reverence as Mahatma Gandhi the National movement for while clad white should, and well disciplined. It had no faltering, no turning back and no fainting of heart. Violence was to be conquered by non-violence. Mr. Gupta then quoted the prophesy of the Book of Revelation which stated that those white clad people whom the prophet John saw in heaven were from all nations who had gone through the tribulations. The national movement of India embraced men and women of all communities, such as Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsis, Christians and Sikhs who were going through a severe tribulation and who were being purified by their soul force for freedom of the country and the world. The leteter and the spirit of this prophesy, he said, was thus fulfilled by people who were not Christians.

He thought that peace in the world would rather come through churches rather than the League of Nations. The method of Mahatma Gandhi was the method of Jesus Christ to win victory by non-violence rather than by violence. The nations of Europe were nominally Christians as in their legislatures and senates they did not carry the spirit of Christ. Mr. Gupta expressed a sincere hope of the success of the present national movement as it had sanction behind it of God's precepts. The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the speaker.

SHOLAPUR MARTIAL LAW PRISONER RELEASED

Lingayat Spiritual Guru Convicted

(From A Correspondent.)

BIJAPUR, Oct. 29.

The political atmosphere at Bijapur is electrified by recent arrests and convictions. Sjt. Marularadhya Shastri the spiritual leader of the local Lingayats, who was carrying on a vigorous propoganda in the villages was convicted and sentenced to 4 months' R. I. This has created a stir in his followers.

This morning Sjt. Manickchand Ramchand Shaha, who was president of the Sholapur Municipality, and who was convicted during the Martial Law regime, was released. Several Prabhat Pheries and a few friends received him at the jail gates and took him in a huge procession. He was profusely garlanded.

The Bijapur District Congress Committee has been dissolved and Sjt. Karkhanis is appointed "Dictator" for Bijapur District. Majority of the workers are concentrating at Guledgud and Kerm, where the work is in full swing. Numerous arrests are made every day. Forest Satyagraha in Kerm is being carried on successfully.

Sjt. Jairam Patil who was Camp Commander of the local camp, has gone to villages to carry propoganda work.

Mrs. Seeta Bai Belvally of Bagalkot has taken charge of the Hindustani Seva Dal at Bagalkot. She is carrying on vigourous propoganda all over Bijapur District in general and Kerm and Guledgud in particular.

MUSLIMS & "ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY OF INDIA."

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The following appears in the "Muslim Outlook" dated October 19:—"A crowded meeting of the Mussalmans of Ambala City was held on the night between the 13th and 14th of October, 1930, under the presidentship of Haji Hafiz Qari Amirali Shah. After recitation from the holy Quran Sheikh Abdul Hakim Gujarati put forward the following three resolutions which were carried unanimously." The second resolution runs as follows: "This meeting of the Mussalmans of Ambala City expresses its deep abhorrence of the publication in the "Times of India Illustrated Weekly" of fictitious pictures of illustrious Muslim saints as the holy lady Rabia Basri, Hazrat Khwaja Moin-ud-Din Chisti of Ajmere and Hazrat Abdul Qadir Jilani of Baghdad, and emphatically asks the Bombay Government to take legal action against the editor and publisher of the said weekly, otherwise responsibility for untoward consequences will be on the Government of Bombay. This meeting further calls upon such Mussalmans as subscribe to that journal to declare a general boycott until the wrong is redressed."

Commenting upon this resolution the "Deen", a well-known Muslim weekly of Ahmedabad, has written a following note in his issue of October 27. Under the heading "Muslim and Illustrated Weekly", "Deen" remarks as follows: We beg to draw the attention of Bombay Government to the above resolution of the Mussalmans of the Ambala City. Mussalmans have shown strong protests against this propaganda of the "Times" in past, still it continues to commit the same offence. We do not believe that this offence is committed in ignorance..... We welcome the resolution of Ambala Mussalmans and hope that they will act accordingly. We wonder why the Mussalmans of Bombay Presidency are silent over the matter. We believe that "Illustrated Weekly" is the journal of this Presidency and so it is the duty of the Muslims of this Presidency to teach a lesson to this paper. We hope Mussalmans of this Presidency will not only imitate the resolution of the Mussalmans of Ambala, but they will also carry on the extensive propaganda for the boycott of this paper.

As nothing has appeared about these news in the vernacular as well as English dailies of Bombay. I have reproduced the same for the information of the Muslim public. Locking to the seriousness of the situation I hope you will be kind enough to publish the same.

—Yours, etc.,

SAIYAD ASADALI M.

Broach, Oct. 30.

HOW INDIA IS HUMILIATED

—:o:—

Invidious Restrictions On Indians Entry In New Zealand.

Scouter F. P. Davar writes from Helsingsfors (Finland) where he arrived on October 10 after a tour through several countries:—

May I be permitted through your columns to call attention to another instance of that colour prejudice and invidious distinction made against Indians in the Empire which they are called "fellow-subjects".

Intending to include New Zealand amongst the countries I expect to visit on my way back home to India, I had occasion recently to enquire re. the passport regulations in the country. I learnt that whereas all white British subjects can enter the country without any formalities, "all persons not of British birth and parentage, and all coloured persons, although British subjects must obtain a special permit before being allowed to land in New Zealand," even as temporary visitors. I was given a form to fill with lengthy questions and details to establish my identity, character, state of physical and mental health etc., etc.—and all this for a temporary sojourn during which I shall pay for all my needs!

New Zealand is the only country of the British Empire which in her snobbish colour prejudice maintains such regulations in respect of temporary visitors. Having travelled in many parts of the world, I can assure you, sir, that there are few if any other countries that think fit to ask such questions as are included in the form and none that make racial or national discriminations in connection with *temporary sojourners*.

As I told the official at the London Office of the High Commissioner for New Zealand, I sincerely hope that some day a free India will be in a position to reciprocate these special favours and facilities provided for her nationals. While helpless India remains the happy hunting ground open to the exploitation of all comers her own sons in other lands, if they are possess of the least sense of self-respect, have time and again to drink deeply from the cup of falling humiliation inseparable from all that comes in the train of a foreign yoke.

Every step forward in the great[illegible] cause of the Motherland gladdens the hearts of her sons roving in distant lands. Is it now natural that some of us should hope [illegible] dia will soon be able in all [illegible] tice, to retaliate to the full [illegible] mete out to the nationals of [illegible] countries treatment exactly [illegible] same as her sons have ex[illegible] ed in theirs?

I assure you sir, no re[illegible] from the homeland ha[illegible] more gratifying and en[illegible] to me than that conveyed through the print and pictures of a copy of your journal, kindly sent by a friend in which large numbers of my own community (Parsi) having at last cast aside their stupid reserve and suicidal aloofness, recognising that their salvation lies with the rest of the country, were represented to be enthusiastically participating in demonstrations in support of our great common cause.

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COTTON TRADE DEALINGS

VICIOUS PANEL SYSTEM.

TASK BEFORE GOVERNMENT'S INQUIRY COMMITTEE.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Every next month the newly appointed Cotton Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay will commence its sittings to enquire into cotton trade which is being carried on at present under the auspices of the East India Cotton Association Ltd. As is well known the position of the cotton trade during the past few years has gone from bad to worse and looking to the present rate of the market there seems to be no possibility of improvement in the near future. Is the circumstances the Committee appointed by the Government has got ample scope to investigate into the causes which render the present constitution defective and to suggest better ways and means for the improvement of the trade. It is expected, the Committee will prove useful to the cotton growers and dealers by investigating thoroughly the genuine defects in the present state of the raw cotton trade.

HEDGING.

The marketing and distribution of our cotton crop is a gigantic financial task and an effective handling of the crop entirely depends on the organization of the cotton trade which must provide reasonable protection against the risks of daily price changes. The problem of "hedging" is of importance. The hedging reduces market risks and the charges for conducting the business are greatly lessened. Hedging has three distinct purposes, namely, to protect profit, to limit losses, and to safeguard advances against cotton by way of loans. For a good hedging market we must have forward trading in an organised way under definite and strict rules. This means that the market must be wide and continuous. A wide and continuous market needs many buyers and sellers. When there are many operators, it acts as a safety valve against Bull manipulations and Bear raids. Such a market is certain to attract a speculative investor. A cotton market organised on these lines added with a Clearing House is likely to meet with the requirements of our cotton trade.

THE PANEL SYSTEM.

Unlike the Cotton Exchanges of the United States and Europe, our cotton trade as controlled at present by the East India Cotton trade Association is divided into various panels. The idea of organisation is to bring different sections under one roof for a common purpose. But our cotton trade as it exists to-day is divided to the detriment of the healthy growth of an ideal Cotton Exchange. This idea of keeping several panels is fundamentally erroneous and seems to have been introduced in the Bombay Cotton trade with a view to check the monopoly of cotton brokers who outnumbered other sections, namely, exporters, mills and Commission Agents' firms. Before the formation of the East India Cotton Association, cotton brokers had more or less a monopoly of the cotton trade. With a view to deafeat this monopoly the panel system was introduced. But this system has entirely failed. Every panel is looking after its own interests and this has resulted in creating distrust among various sections of the trade. In this connection it may be observed that cotton brokers have refused to attend the Sewri market and to do any forward business there. The Board of the E. I. C. A. failed to induce cotton brokers daily to attend this market which is the principal place of trading. The Exchange Ring and Building which is built as an enormouds cost at Sewri is idle and only ready cotton business is done there. This means that the most important function of cotton trade, namely, ready and forward cotton business is done at two different places and there is established very little connection between the two. This is only one case out of so many and it is almost impossible to satisfy all sections at a time. The Board with all its good motives has failed to do any constructive work only because these panels are there.

AN INTEREST NEGLECTED.

There is no exchange anywhere else in the world based on such a panel system. The introduction of panels means that there should be various sections and they must stand for their own rights and interests. It may also be stated that there is no representation of cotton growers on the Board and their interest is often neglected. The representatives of buyers are always there naturally look to their own interest. Thus it will be seen that the panel system is destructive and as long as it exists there is not the least hope of any improvement in the cotton trade. The panel system must be abolished and all sections must be united at any cost. Unless this system is done away with, there will always exist a feeling of distrust among various sections of the cotton trade. All persons interested in cotton trade must be taught to forget their selfish interest. Even if larger representation is granted to brokers, the situation will not improve. There are rings and rings within the cotton trade. It calls for mutual trust and good-will. The present panel system has encouraged an undesirable selfish mentality and to root out this evil may seem to be a difficult task but in the interest of the cotton trade the evil must be tackled now.

ALLEGED POLICE EXCESSES IN FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Why Accused Joined Congress.

KHAN FAIZULLAH KHAN'S STATEMENT IN COURT.

LAHORE, Oct. 25.

At the resumed hearing of the trial of Khan Faizullah Khan, under Section 108, Cr. P.C., proceeding in the Court of Diwan Harivansh Lal, Magistrate 1st Class, the accused filed a written statement in the course of which he made serious allegations against the police and the military.

He stated that the Punjab police had brought this case against him on the strength of certain speeches alleged to have been delivered by him at Lahore and Bannu. As regards his speeches at Lahore, the police had utterly failed to produce disinterested witnesses. His speeches, again were distorted and exaggerated to a large extent by police reporters. The two non-official witnesses were in one way or the other connected with the police. They had admittedly appeared in several cases as prosecution witnesses.

Mr. Mohd. Sadiq Khan, D. S. P. in charge of the City Kotwali, during a preliminary statement, continued that the accused, had said that he was present in the last session of the Congress at Lahore and that ever since with some others he had been carrying on Congress propaganda at Lahore. This statement was totally false and misleading. He never came to Lahore during the last three years. He was not a member of any Congress body of the Punjab. He left Bannu for the first time on 2nd August, 1930, for Simla *via* Lahore to bring to the notice of the Viceroy through Sir Fazl-i-Hussain the alleged excesses of the police and the military against the non-violent people of the Frontier. On his arrival at Lahore on 3rd August, 1930, he stopped only for two days on account of some private business. During his stay at Lahore many of his friends and press reporters sought to interview him as regards the Frontier situation. As he did not think it proper to explain individually what was going on in the N.-W. F. P., he was requested to relate the incidents at a public meeting.

PUBLIC MEETINGS HELD.

On the night of 3rd August, there was a ward committee meeting outside Delhi Gate, where only 50 people gathered, to whom he related some of the true incidents of Bannu. As many of his friends could not arrive at the meeting, he was obliged to address a second public meeting on the night of 4th August, outside Mori Gate. At both these meetings he simply gave a true version of the activities of the Bannu Congress Committee, because he thought that narration of true facts was not a crime. He did not ask in these speeches any individual or any class to participate in any movement. After the meeting he was arrested without any warrant being shown to him.

Regarding his speeches, Khan Faizullah Khan, said, those at Bannu were delivered in Pashto, which was not a mother-tongue, to the four Sub-Inspectors, who had, therefore, to take down notes of his speech in Urdu. He became a member of the Bannu Congress Committee about 20th July, because as a result of wholesale arrests, there was none to lead the people, who in consequence of ruthless repression were losing faith in non-violence. In all his speeches he exhorted the people to stick to non-violence and requested them not to bring arms to any public meeting. People listened to his advice and as long as he was in charge of the Bannu Congress Committee not a single instance of violence committed by the people was recorded. In proof of the facts which he related in his speeches at Lahore, he could produce defence witnesses of high position living in Bannu District, and to prove the false statement of the Lahore police reporters. He could also produce local defence witnesses.

RUTHLESS REPRESSION.

After reviewing events at Bannu and referring to the various excesses alleged to have been practised by the police and the military, Khan Faizullah Khan said, that during all these raids the attitude of the people was thoroughly non-violent; not a single instance of violence could be brought forward against them by the authorities. During this period of ruthless repression, the accused was instrumental in maintaining an atmosphere of peace and tranquality. The actions of the authorities were so provoking that a clash between the public and the police might have resulted. It was during this time that Khan Faizullah joined the Congress with the object of pacifying the enraged people and impressed upon them the necessity of adhering strictly to non-violence and he succeeded in this mission.

When Sir Fazl-i-Hussain was at Peshawar, the accused's brother approached him with the sad story of Bannu. He promised to remedy the state of things. But finding that there had been no signs of the slackening of the policy of repression, the accused made up his mind to leave Bannu for Simla on 2nd August. He was arrested at Lahore on the 4th.

PREACHING NON-VIOLENCE.

Concluding the statement, Khan Faizullah Khan said: "I have given a true sketch of the movement at Bannu and my part in it. I pacified the people and I am charged with being a dangerous person to be allowed to roam at large without adequate security being given. I prevent a clash between the people and the authorities, and I am charged as a seditionist. I gave a harrowing account of the sufferings of my people, and I have been put behind the prison bars. Well, if the preaching of non-violence, if protesting against wanton repression, if giving vent to the cry of pain is sedition, I am guilty. You will kindly note one thing that the executive of the province where I delivered several speeches have not thought it fit to launch a prosecution, but the Punjab police have become alarmed and nervous at my narrating the happenings at Bannu and have tried to gag me. You will not please forget that judges are above executive considerations or political policies and they have to discharge their duties in a spirit of independence and detachment."
—*Tribune.*

DR. GOVIND K. DESHPANDE

—:o:—

Successful Career In German University.

Dr. Govind K. Deshpande who returned to India recently. He after a stay of five years in Germany has made a special study of "Social Hygiene". He had joined in 1921 the National Medical College in Bombay which had then just opened. He completed a three years' course there but as the College ceased to be a National Institution, he and a few other young men left to complete their course in Germany. He went first to Berlin, passed the foreigner's test in the Germany language and joined the Berlin University for medicine. He passed two terms at the Bonn University to have experience of another German University as is alowed under the liberal rules of higher education there. He took the Doctorate in Medicine (M.D. degree) of the Berlin University in February 1930. For his thesis the subject was Social Hygiene with particular reference to the city of Bombay.

REFUSAL TO GIVE THUMB IMPRESSION.

—:o:—

Political Prisoners In Cannanore Jail Sentenced.

(From Our Own Correspondent)

CALICUT, Oct. 29.

Mr. Narayanan Nambiar, the Sub-Magistrate of Cannanore took up for hearing the case in which the twenty-eight political prisoners in Cannanore Central Jail stand charged for having caused obstruction to the duties of a public servant by refusing to give their thumb impression to the Police Sub-Inspector when demanded by him. The accused were charged under Section 186 I.P.C. The Court was held within the jail premises and admission was refused to representatives of the Press. One of the accused, Mr. Narasimha Rao, refused to take part in the proceedings, while the others filed a written statement. All accused were sentenced to six months' rigorous each in addition to their original sentence.

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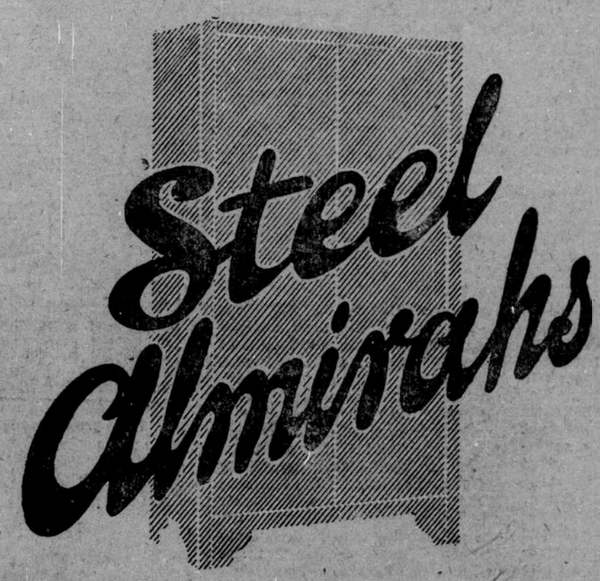

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MR. R. V. MANKAR, of Khar Road, Bombay, writes under date the 4th July 1930:—"I have much pleasure in informing you that I was suffering from sore and mattering eyes and "Ankhi-Khoosh" gave me immediate relief and cured me completely within three days."

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WORLD OF SPORT

South Club Tennis: Billiard Wizard Beaten: Preparations for Bombay Season

There is no dearth of tennis tournaments in England, and the recent affair organised by the Queen's Club in London, was characterised by some very interesting games. H. W. Austen, playing superb tennis throughout the tourney went down fighting to Borotra in the Men's Singles Final after a thrilling three sets struggle. The pair have now met five times and the agile Frenchman has won three times to the Englishman's two.

The Women's Singles was notable for the brilliant display of Miss Joan Ridley who, in the absence of Miss B. Nuthall, annexed the title on accounting for Miss Joan Fry in the final.

It is now thought certain that Messrs. Tilden and Lott will make the trip to India and find a little time to play in exhibition games even if they do not participate in a tournament.

The news that the well-known Japanese player, Ueda, will not play in the Calcutta Championships this year will be received with regret by sportsmen who play or follow this fascinating game. Mohamed Sleem, one understands, will be among the entrants for the South Club Tourney and as several notable exponents of the game from other parts of India have also signified their intention of taking part there should be some big things doing in the Indian Tennis world.

"News of the World" Gold Cup Walter Lindrum failed to give Newman 7,000 points in the second series of games for the "News of the World" Billiards Gold Cup, but he came near to doing it. A start of 7,000 is a big handicap and Tom Newman is playing better than he ever did before. Lindrum is playing Davis in the third game and has nearly wiped out his handicap in three days play so that it would seem that he will dispose of the Britisher. It is a pity that "Willie" Smith is not among the competitors this year for he is certainly a brilliant exponent of the game at his best.

BOMBAY'S RACE CAMPAIGN.

The Cambridgeshire Handicap the popular Autumn fixture, has been decided and now there remains one important race—the Manchester November Handicap before the English Flat Racing season closes down.

Meanwhile, preparations are afoot to usher in the Bombay season and racegoers will have plenty to interest them nearer home. Twenty-two fixtures make up the programme and an early start will be made on November 22.

Several of the more fashionable stables will be represented at Headquarters Higgins, Godfrey and Jennings will doubtless make a bold bid to bring some of the Calcutta classics to this side.

Bowley, whose term of suspension has been lifted, is back at work in the saddle. He has not been signed up with any particular owner though it is probable he will carry the orange jacket of Kolhapur.

Now that the Stewarts of the W. I. T. C. have restored Bowley's license, it will be in the fitness of things if Trainer Buckley is also re-instated. It is felt that both have suffered enough and since the full story of the enquiry is now known one feels that a drastic penalty was inflicted on these two people when their complicity was not at all clear. We feel sure that the Stewards who are fair minded gentlemen will lift the ban on Buckley who is deservedly one of the most popular Trainers on this side of India.

DEATH OF USEFUL STALLION.

The English race studs are poorer by the loss of Fohanaun who died recently. The stallion was leased by Mr. J. B. Joel to Sir C. T. Pulley after a brief racing career. Among the useful prizes won by this useful horse were the Irish, Cambridgeshire, the Peveril of the Peak Plate at Derby, and the Victoria Cup at Hurst Park Fohanaun was considered one of the best handicap milers in training.

Lord Derby is likely to have the satisfaction of seeing himself at the top of the best of winning breeders again this season. His total for the season is £33,729 and next to him is Major McCalmont who is credited with a total of £22,600.

A new Australian record for 1 mile and 5 furlongs has been put up by Crafford who made 2mins. 43secs. in the Metropolitan at Randwick, Sydney. The best timing for this distance in India is 2 mins. 47 3|5 secs. put up by Melesigenes in the Wadia Gold Cup 1928.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF PERSIAN ARTS IN LONDON.

—:0:—

(BY G. K. N.)

The International Exhibition of Persian Arts to be held on London in January-February 1931 will be an event without a precedent in the history of Persia and the history of the oriental art in general. It will be under the patronage of the King Emperor of England and His Majesty Reza Shah Pahlavi of Persia. The Honorary President is H. E. the Persian Minister in London. The Vice--Presidents and Hon. Vice-Presidents comprise almost every individual of note connected with Persia in America or Europe. The ambassadors of most of the countries of Europe accredited to London have lent their co-operation. Among the most important Persians interested in making the Exhibition a success are:

H. E. Husain Khan Ala, G.M.G.,
H. H. Prince Arfa Mirza Riza Khan,
H. H. Muhammad Ali Khan Farroughi,
Mirza Muhammad Khan and
H. E. Sayyid Hasan Taqizadeh.

We are indebted to Professor V. Minorsky, the Russian expert, for a synopsis of the Exhibits and other particulars.

"Persia has always been one of the most romantic countries in the world, and not a little of this is due to the glorious scenery; brown and blue landscapes set in a wide expense of sky and fringed with snow-topped mountains. In a land where such every-day amenities of civilization as railway brown paper and string and the cinema are little known, must necessarily have great charm.

Her position midway between East and West has made Persia a high road of commerce, and with the resultant prosperity art has always flourished within her borders, and this art has always exercised a great influence on surrounding countries. In the days of the Freeks, Persia was in the forefront of the artistic world; under the Sasanians her designers exercised great influence on Byzantine formulae; while after the Muhammadan invasion she provided the most important manifestation of Islamic art in the civilized world. To most people Persian art implies carpet weaving. The unfairness of this generalization is not widely realised, and it is time the public were disabused. In the fields of architecture and sculpture, miniature-painting, ceramics, textiles and metal-work, the Persians have always been outstanding artists, and it is our hope that the forthcoming Exhibition of Persian art will not only furnish tangible proof of this claim, but will also open the eyes of many to a new world of beauty.

To give the public some idea of the glories of Persian her history and her art, and as a prelude to the Exhibition, special lectures are being organized all over the country. Particulars of lectures available are given in the enclosed letter."

SYNOPSIS OF EXHIBITS.

—:0:—

A. ARCHAIC AND ELAMITE: TO B.C. 538
Pottery, chiefly from Susa and Nihavand.
Bronze vessels and implements from Luristan.
Gold, Silver an Bronze figures, Elamite seals.
B. ACHAEMENID: B.C. 538-331.
Stone sculpture; enamelled brick bas reliefs.
Bronze vessels, utensils and arms.
Gold, silver and bronze figures.
Jewellery; seals.
C. SELEUCID AND PARTHIAN: B.C. 301—A.D 224
Pottery.
Stone and terra cotta sculpture.
D. SASANIAN: 224—640.
Pottery.
Bronze and stone sculpture: stucco bas reliefs.
Brass, copper and bronze vessels and implements.
Silver and gold plates and vessels.
Mural paintings.
Tapestry; brocades.
Seals; engraved gems.
E. EARLY ISLAMIC: 650—1040.
'Gabri pottery.
Brass, copper and bronze figures and vessels.
Silver and gold vessels.
Tapestry; brocades.
Calligraphy.
Seals.
F. SELJUK AND POST-SELJUK 1040—1258.
Pottery; glass.
Stucco sculpture and bas reliefs.
Bronze, copper and brass vessels.
Gold and silver vessels; jewellery.
Carved wood.
Brocades.
Calligraphy; illuminations.
G. MONGOL, TIMURID AND AFTER: 1256—1502.
Pottery; glass.
Lustre and Mosaic faience, mihrabs, sarcophagi door frames.
Stucco ornament.
Bronze vessels; gold and silver objects.
Arms, armour.
Brocades; printed silks.
Miniatures; illuminations, calligraphy; book covers.
H. SAFAVIL: 1502-1736.
Pottery; glass.
Mosaic faience: painted tiles; spandrels; wall panels; grills.
Stucco ornament.
Bronze, copper, iron, steel and brass vessels and implements.
Arms; armour.
Gold and silver objects; jewellery, enamel; jade.
Carved wood; ivory.
Carpets, brocades; velvets, embroideries; tapestry; cotton prints.
Mural painting.
Miniatures; illuminations; calligraphy; book covers; lacquer.
J. POST-SAFAVID, QAJAR AND PAHLAVI: 1735—1930.
Pottery.
Bronze, copper and silver vessels.
Jewellery.
Carpets, velvets, embroideries.
Oil paintings; paintings in lacquer; calligraphy.

The exhibits will include inscribed, signed and dated pieces; objects shewing the relation of Persian Art to other countries; photographs; and a representative selection of coins.

The great modern Polson Dairy at Anand, Gujerat.—(Drawn from an actual photograph.)

Now on sale everywhere—

Polson's *improved* & Pasteurised Butter in the new anti-acid lacquered tin

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B1. B. C.

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These tales which range over the vast field of Sanskrit Drama from Bhasa down to Visakhadatta, written on the lines of Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare, are intended to bring the treasures of the classics within reach of the lay reader. To the scholar, the English garb in which they are presented will renew old acquaintances redolent with the rich similies of the original and to the ordinary reader unacquainted with Sanskrit they are a welcome diversion. The tales are prefixed with short sketches of the respective authors coupled with critical notes on the Plays concerned. And they are told in easy and elegant English which must be particularly attractive to students in our schools and colleges. They are so written as to present the original in a fresh and vigorous style.

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VIRAMGAM CONVICTIONS

—:o:—

Hartal In Honour Of Jawaharlal

(From Our Correspondent)

VIRAMGAM, Oct. 30.

The case of Sjt. Nrisinhprasad Bhat the "dictator" and three others came up yesterday at 3-45 p.m. for hearing before the First Class Magistrate Mr. Kothamdi of Viramgam. A complaint was filed against them on the 27th instant for the abetment of withholding land revenue in a speech at an open-air meeting.

All the accused did not take part in the proceedings.

One pleader on behalf of the Bar Association, recommended to the Magistrate to put Sjt. N. K. Bhat in 'A' class.

The judgment was delivered today in which Sjts. Bhat, Purshottamdas Ranjoddas, Bhaskar Rao Vindwans were sentenced to ten weeks' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 75 or in default six weeks' additional rigorous imprisonment, while the fourth Sjt. Maganlal Pandya was fined Rs. 75 or in default six weeks' rigorous imprisonment. Sjts Bhat and Purshottamdas were put in 'B' class, while the other two were given 'C' class. The police were authorised under section 386 to recover the fine, by attaching the property of the convicted persons.

HARTAL IN HONOUR OF JAWAHARLAL.

A hartal was observed to-day on hearing the news of the conviction of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. All the bazaars and the mills were closed. A procession was taken out at 4 p.m. through the main thoroughfares in which many citizens and Desh Sevikas participated. A meeting is arranged to-night to protest against the savage sentence of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress President.

SPIRITUALISM AT PANNA AND ALLAHABAD.

Mr. V. D. Rishi's Tour.

(From A Correspondent.)

During the last fortnight Mr. V. D. Rishi visited Panna and Allahabad for the furtherance of Spiritualism. His Highness the Maharaja of Panna, who had personally invited Mr. Rishi, showed keen interest in the subject. A magic lantern lecture exhibiting spirit-photographs was arranged and private seances were held demonstrating the truth of spirit-communication.

At Allahabad Mr. Rishi was interviewed by the representative of the "Pioneer," and he lectured in the Law Hostel of the University explaining the principles of Spiritualism. A number of inquirers visited him during his stay there with a view to having more knowledge about the subject. The spiritualist Society of Allahabad which was in a moribund condition was revived under the presidentship of Pandit Dwarka Prasad Chaturvedi.

On his return journey he halted at Nasik for a couple of days where a discourse was held which was attended by several persons

What Mr. Brailsford Saw In Gujarat.

—:o:—

"THE STRANGEST MIGRATION IN HISTORY."

"Passive Revolt Has Enlisted The Whole Population."

... ...

"DOES OFFICIALDOM PLAY THE GAME"?

"How Law And Order Is Dispensed To Silent Millions."

"The passive revolt has enlisted virtually the whole population of Gujrat. There has begun in Bardoli one of the strangest migration in history."

In the course of his Gujrat tour, Mr. Brailsford asked some emigrant families the motive of their conduct. The women said "Because Mahatmaji is in prison:" the men said: "because the tax is unjust"; while others said: "To win Swaraj."

"Me Nice Policeman," said a bewildered constable to Mr. Brailsford, who was stopped from leaving an abandoned village. His uniform carried no number.

"A RISK WHICH LEAVES THE PEASANTS CALM."

"The Government has confiscated the five "Ashrams" in the Bardoli District. It "attaches" the property of the Bardoli refugees, and will sell their fields, to recover the tax, if it can find a purchaser—a risk which leaves the peasants calm. All this is within the rules of game. Terrorism is outside them, and terrorism is being used. My notebook is full of the complaints of peasants with whom we talked on this tour. I do not doubt their word."

"Me Nice Policeman" Incident.

(BY H. N. BRAILSFORD.)

Until the other day the official world in India believed that the "silent millions" of the villages were loyal and contented. The truth was, I think, that they regarded Government as a necessary evil, like the cobra which they will propitiate with milk. One seldom recalls its existence in a village. The country roads are dust-tracks, impassible in the rainy season. Only in the larger villages does one find a primary school, poorly housed and pitiably equipped. The chief village of a district may have a dispensary. For sanitation and water supply little or nothing is done. Once in a year this remote Government asserts itself; it collects the land tax. Until the other day the mental horizon of these villagers was bounded by their hedges of prickly pear, save that they might go as pilgrims to bathe in Ganges or Jumna. Of an Indian nation they had never dreamed, and politics they left to the cities and the literate few. I met the other day in a village near Poona an old man who stoutly maintained that he did not know who Gandhi is. That I found hard to believe, for even in that village there were several portraits of the Mahatma, and half-a-dozen young men were wearing the outward sign of the new national faith, the white Gandhi Cap. But as yet the tide moved feebly.

GUJARAT IN THE VAN.

The next village which I visited lay at the other extremity of the Bombay Presidency; in Gujerat. The place was alive, and from far off I could hear singing. In a field partly shaded by palms, five hundred peasants, both men and women, were squatting, while an orchestra of drums and castanets led them in singing to a rather jolly tune a song in which they vowed that they would not pay a penny in taxation. Throughout this region the passive revolt has enlisted virtually the whole population. In towns and villages alike, every man, save a few Mohammedans, wears the Gandhi cap. There are reasons which explain why this part of India marches in the van. It is a country of peasant owners. The black soil is fertile, and grows goods crops of cotton and sugarcane. But at the ruinous prices of to-day it is not farming which explains the relative prosperity of Gujerat. Nearly every family in these villages has a man working or trading in South Africa, who will send home as much as 2,000 rupees (£150) every year. With this money they buy handsome bullocks which one hardly recognises as the same breed of half-starved cattle which one has seen elsewhere. Their cottages have sometimes four rooms, and the walls are adorned with bright paintings of the gods. They stand far above the usual abyss of want: they have seen the world: they have begun to think of their rights. Gandhi led them in their struggle for human dignity in South Africa, and for ten years his movement has been at work among them here. Its "Ashrams" (a word which means something between a monastery and a school) are scattered at convenient centres. One is a school for "untouchable" boys. Another is raising the hill-tribe aboriginals in the social scale. A third teaches weaving, and conducts a dispensary. From all the five in the Bardoli District Volunteers went into the villages preaching the gospel that freedom can be won by non-violence, teaching the women to revive the half-forton art of spinning, and organising a boycott of the Government's liquor shops.

LIQUOR BOYCOTT.

Whatever one may think of the use of alcohol in a temperate climate, it is a deadly indulgence for a simple population in the tropics. It is forbidden, moreover, by both the great religions of India, and Mr. Gandhi is certainly interpreting the better mind of his race in his stubborn campaign against it. It is waged on an immense scale. Everywhere the silent pickets, mostly women, sit with their placards in front of the shops, and some, in the unspeakable filth of the slums, even watch the back-doors. Drinking has diminished by more than a half, and licenses are sold at half the former figure. This spirit monopoly competes with the official trade in opium—the drug with which all the working women of Bombay dope their infants—for the first place among the Indian Government's iniquities.

BARDOLI MIGRATIONS.

Bardoli was the pioneer of tax-resistance in India. It is the practice to revise the assessments of the land-tax every thirty years, and in 1928 that of the Bardoli District was raised by 30 per cent. Encouraged by Mr. Gandhi and led by Vallabhbhai Patel, the brother of the speaker of India's Parliament, the peasants, almost to a man, locked themselves into their cottages, and kept up an unflinching passive resistance, though their lands were confiscated, and their moveable property sold. In the end the Government admitted that its officials had erred, and a settlement was reached, which restored the confiscated fields and levied an increase of only 6 per cent.

Then the motive for resistance was economic: to-day it is frankly political. Gandhi after this victory became the idol of these peasants, and when, in May, they heard of his arrest, they vowed that they would pay no taxes until he is released. And then began one of the strangest migrations in history. One after another, acting with a unanimity of which only Indians, with their tight caste-organisation are capable, these villages packed their belongings into their bullock carts and drove them across the border into Baroda. A few even burned the rice-crop which they were too late to remove. I visited one of their camps. They have built temporary shelters with matting for walls and palm leaves on sacking for a roof. The rains are over: they will suffer no grave hardship till May. But they are crowded together with their beloved cattle, and packed in the narrow space are all their household goods, the great jars, in which they store their rice, clocks and churns, chests and beds, shining pots of brass, here a plough, there a picture of the gods, and everywhere at intervals, the presiding genius of this camp, a photograph of Mahatma Gandhi. I asked a big group of them why they had left their homes. The women gave the promptest and simplest answer: "Because Mahatmaji is in prison." The men were still conscious of an economic grievance: "Farming does not pay and the tax is unjust." One or two said: "To win Swaraj" (Self-Government).

POLICEMAN WITHOUT NUMBER.

I spent two memorable days touring the deserted villages in company with the chairman of the Congress organisation of Surat. One passed row after row of the padlocked cottages and through the bars of the windows one could see only empty rooms. The streets were silent lakes of sunlight. Nothing moved, until a monkey swung himself over a roof.

To some of these villages, however, a few of the men returned to work in the fields, while their families and goods remained in Baroda. Some of them complained of the terrorism of the police. It was not hard to believe, for I had seen something of their ways myself. As our car was leaving one of these abandoned villages a policeman, armed with rifle and fixed bayonet, ordered us to stop: we might leave the village, he said, only with a written permit from the police. The man collapsed promptly when he saw my European clothes, and presently began babbling in broken English "me nice policeman," but it interested me particularly to discover that no where on his uniform did he carry a number. When I demanded a number, he assured me that every man had "a secret number". He belonged to an emergency force, which is carrying for itself a reputation that unpleasantly resembles that of the Black and Tans in Ireland. It can hardly have been an oversight on the part of the organisers of this force, that their uniforms show no number.

One cannot blame a Government confronted by open, if passive, rebellion, if it retaliates within the law. It has proclaimed Congress an illegal organisation. It has confiscated the five "Ashrams" in the Bardoli District. It arrested my host, the Chairman of Surat, on the day after we parted. It "attaches" the property of the Bardoli refugees, and will sell their fields, to recover the tax, if it can find a purchaser—a risk which leaves the peasants calm.

PEASANTS' COMPLAINT AGAINST POLICE.

All this is within the rules of the game. Terrorism is outside them, and terrorism is being used. My note-book is full of the complaints of the peasants with whom we talked on this tour. I could seldom verify their stories, but I questioned them carefully, and do not doubt their word. These notes with names and dates shall go to the superior officials. One village was haunted every night by a gang of roughs, who fired guns, wore veils, and one occasion murdered an old peasant with an axe. When the villagers asked for protection, a high police official is said to have answered: "You shall have it when you pay your tax." Most of the complaints were of unprovoked beatings by the police with their formidable "lathis" (staves). It is not easy to see bruises on the dark Indian skin, but in two cases there was clear visible evidence.

POLICE METHODS.

One scene I managed after much questioning to reconstruct. It happened in the abandoned village of Afwa. Here some peasants who own no land had remained behind, and with them were some who had returned from Baroda to cultivate their fields. On October 21st, about 3 a.m., a car arrived with ten policemen under a certain Sub-Inspector. The police found these men sleeping in the fields, beat them, and then demanded the tax. They were then brought before this sub-inspector, who beat some of them with his own hands and kicked others. One was still limping and other showed a painful swelling. The heads of two brothers he knocked together. They were then taken in the lorry to the lock-up in Bardoli. There the Sub-Inspector threatened, with unprintable details, to "make them useless to their wives." That threat told and the younger brother, though not himself a land-owner, paid the tax on his father's farm. In another case a passer-by from another village was seized and beaten, and the money in his pocket picked. A receipt was given in the name of a local tax-payer, and the stranger was told to recover it from him. This sub-inspector was a person who combined ingenuity with brutality. Finding in the village another stranger, a man from Surat, he appropriated his gold ornaments, and tried to force some of the villagers to buy them, a species of summary distraint. But I might continue this narrative indefinitely, and still it would record only one morning of this officer's activity. I might have hesitated to believe these peasants, had I not happened to meet this person in the flesh, and caught him out, in a brief conversation, in a ludicrous and palpable lie. By such hands, far from the heights of Simla and the serenity of Whitehall, is law and order dispensed to the "silent millions".

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Injured By A "Countrymade" Bomb

PESHAWAR, Nov. 1.

A Vakil's *Munshi* was slightly injured necessitating his admission into Lady Reading Hospital as the result of a countrymade bomb being thrown on the footpath in the Kissakhapi Bazar last night. No arrests have hitherto been made. The police investigation is proceeding.—A. P.

TOMPKINS NOT TO LOSE LEGS.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Boulogne.—It has been ascertained that Tompkins hero of aeroplane disaster is suffering from fractures of both legs, but is expected to escape amputation.—Reuter.

LOAN TO CHINESE NATIONALISTS.

San Francisco.—Linebarger after hearing about Soongs loan statement said that proposed silver loan might not be taken up by Nationalist Government when they got his report on Treaties. He was merely legal adviser and not financial agent.—Reuter.

THE SHUDDHA SWADESHI PRADARSHAN

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 31.

The imnates of the Hindu Boarding House have decided to organise a Swadeshi Exhibition in their own compound under the patronage of Srimati Kamal Nehru, Sjt. Purshottam Das Tandon and Pandit Sunderlal. An advisory board consisting of Pandit Ramakant Malviya, Pandit Mohanlal Nehru, Miss Krishna Nehru and other distinguished citizens of Allahabad has been formed. The exhibition will remain open for the whole of the Convocation week of the Allahabad University beginning from the 21st of November.

German Scientist ON Godrej's Toilet Soaps

Bombay, 25th April, 1930.

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A German, I was led to use your soap in Munich, Germany, by an advertisement I had read in an Indian Paper and your claim that it was made from vegetable oils induced me to do so. My honest conviction and the careful observation both by use and experiment are embodied in the testimonial sent herewith.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) KARL LUSURTZE.

CERTIFICATE

As a Scientist interested in bodily health, I have devoted years of study to the functions of the skin, which as we all know is a hard-working organ. Much depends on the way the skin discharges its several functions apart from its obvious protective duty. It serves to rid the body of a great deal of waste in the form of sweat through numberless pores.

I find that soaps made of animal fats, however excellent, are a source of great danger as they clog the pores and retard the free flow of perspiration from the skin.

I have tested by personal use and chemical experiment your soaps exclusively made from vegetable oils and can say with authority that far from clogging the pores, the oleaginous substances assist the flow of perspiration thus freeing the channels from deleterious foul matter and the balsamic effect of the oils used, promotes the vigorous tone of the skin.

I would unhesitatingly give your Soap No. 1 the place of honour as a beauty soap.

As a hair wash, for promoting and eliminating dandruff it can rank with the best soaps. Its daily use should form an item of every woman's toilet and even of the sterner sex.

I specially lay stress on its qualities as a deodorant of offensive perspiration so worrying to many a female beauty. Several ladies to whom I recommended the soap are highly gratified especially with regard to the hair they prize so much. I am a constant user of your No. 1 Soap which in my opinion must find universal recognition as a health and beauty soap.

You are at liberty to make any use of this unsolicited testimonial.

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PIGEONS SHOOTING BANNED

(Through the "Public Press Telegrams").

AGRA, Oct. 29.

Pigeon-shooting was indulged in, at the Fort by some European soldiers in the Fort on the side of the Jumna bathing Ghat and the Agra Fort station. This hurt the feelings of the Hindu community, who referred the matter to the Secretary Kasht Niwarak Samiti for necessary action.

The Secretary then earnestly requested to the Officer Commanding Fort, Agra to prohibit pigeon shooting by the European soldiers. The officer complied with the request and issued orders to the effect that on no account would pigeon-shooting be allowed round Agra Fort, i.e., from North-east corner of Fort (bathing-ghat) round the west side to Amar Singh Gate.

A Cawnpore correspondent writes:—

The All-India Shraddhanand Cup Badminton Tournment that used to be run every year, and will not be run this year.

AN INSPECTOR VICTIMISED.

GOVERNMENT'S THREAT TO MUNICIPAL BOARD.

BENARES, Nov. 1.

At a meeting held 'in camera' last night the Benares Municipal Board passed a resolution dismissing from its service Rameshwar Sahai Sinha, Education Superintendent. The resolution was adopted by a majority of one vote. Government had asked the Board in June last to dismiss Mr. Sinha in view of the prominent part taken by him in anti-Government agitation. Failing action Government would stop the grant given to the Board.

The Board had then passed a resolution refusing to accede to the Government recommendation, whereupon the Goverment called for an explanation from the Board, saying that by passing the said resolution the Board had abused its power within Section 30 of the Municipalities Act.

Mr. Sinha, who was sentenced on Monday last to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 on a charge of being a member of an unlawful assembly, was receiving a monthly salary of Rs. 300.—A. P.

CUTCH SHIKSHAN SAMELAN

—:o:—

The Secretary of the Cutch Shikshan Samelan, Cutch Mandvi, wires under Friday's date:—

On the arrival of the President Sheth Mavjibhai Govindji, a huge crowd accorded warm welcome. A procession passed through the town and terminated at Lohana Mahajanvadi, the special residence for President and Party. Workers were introduced at Sheth Kalyanjee's office.

BINA WORKERS OBSERVE G.I.P. RAILWAYMEN'S DAY.

A largely attended meeting of the workers was held here on the evening of October 26, to observe G. I. P. Railwaymen's Day, Conie B. D. Marathe presiding.

A resolution condemning of the attitude of the Administration was then unanimously carried which was wired to the Railway Board and the Agent, G. I. P. Railway.

RINGS REMOVED FROM WOMEN'S EARS.

Allegations Against Police.

ATTACHMENTS IN BORSAD TALUKA.

(From A Correspondent).
BORSAD, Nov. 1.

It was raining in the Taluka and the peasants, who have emigrated to the huts in the open fields to save themselves from the harassment of the officials, had to pass through very heavy ordeals. All the troubles and inconveniences of food, clothing and shelter were cheerfully faced by the men and women, aged and young, in this hour of trial.

On the 30th October the Mamlatdar went to Bochasan with two lorries full of police but as the motors stuck in the mud, he had to abandon the pre-arranged scheme of surrounding Bochasan and had to proceed to Golel. Here his men broke the locks of houses and took any goods they could lay hands upon for attachment. But they could get goods worth Rs. 25 only from the eight houses they searched.

The Circle Inspector Mr. Rajumiya broke open the locks of four houses in Dantel and attached tobacco worth Rs. 1,600 of one Sjt. Lallubhai of Khanpur, who had only hired the premises of one Sjt. Nagjibhai Shankerbhai and had nothing to do with the no-tax movement.

From then the Circle Inspector went to Khadhana and entered the house of Sjt. Motibhai Ranchhodbhai through the first floor window. Sjt. Motibhai was not present so the Circle Inspector is alleged to have removed ear ornaments worth Rs. 40 from the ears of Divaliben, wife of Sjt. Motibhai and, threatened, her to pay up revenue dues. But Divaliben promptly replied, "Take away anything you like, but you shall not get a single pie from me towards payment of revenue."

Similar incident also took place at Anklav where the police are alleged to have removed ear-ornaments from the ears of the wife of Sjt. Motibhai Haribhai and also have beaten a girl.

ARRESTS GALORE IN CALCUTTA.

150 Volunteers Taken In Custody

CALCUTTA, Nov. 1.

Following raids on several Congress camps at Ramrajatala Howrah, about 100 volunteers were arrested by police who are reported to have surrounded a whole village. A large number of books, papers and belongings of volunteers were seized.

About fifty volunteers were arrested at Alambazar after raid on the Congress Camp. All these arrests are believed to have been made in connection with political crimes in the City and East Bengal.—A. P.

30 PERSONS ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)
CALCUTTA, Oct. 31.

Five volunteers were arrested at Bhowanipore for picketing King Carnival Show.

Thirty persons believed to be Congress volunteers were arrested following the raid on Congress Camp at Santragachi, Howrah and Local Garden House. A number of houses were searched in city in connection with the terrorist activities. One person was arrested.

HEAD OF YUGOSLAVIAN MUSLIMS.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Belgrade.—In the presence of King Alexander, members of Government, British and Polish ministers and delegations from various communities, Hajl Hafiz Ibrahim Maglajitch was installed Reis-ul-Ulema (supreme head of Moslems of Yugoslavia) in the seventeenth century mosque in Belgrade.—Reuter.

POONA "DICTATOR" JAILED.

POONA, Nov. 1.

Mr. K. G. Pashankar, "Dictator", Poona City Congress Committee, was arrested to-day under Section 17 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. He was tried later in the afternoon and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300, in default one month's further imprisonment.—A. P.

CORPORATOR AS CONSPIRATOR?

TEGART BOMB CASE TRIAL.
CALCUTTA, Nov. 1.

Before the Special Tribunal presided over by Mr. H. C. Stork at Alipore to-day, the Assistant Commissioner of Police, North District, filed a petition of complaint charging Dr. Narain Chandra Roy, Bachelor of Medicine of the Calcutta University and Councillor of the Calcutta Corporation, and fourteen others with conspiracy to commit murder as well as several offences under Explosive Substances and Arms Act.

Two of the latter are absconding.

The petition stated how following the raid upon his residence and the Bacteriological Institute owned by him in North Calcutta on the afternoon of the day when an attempt upon Sir Charles Tegart, Commissioner of Police, was made, Dr. Roy and several of his alleged associates were arrested in different parts of North Calcutta including those in the house in Jorabagan from where several bombshells were recovered.

It was added that confessions had been made by some of these men revealing widespread conspiracy to manufacture explosives and collect arms for indiscriminate killing of high Europeans and police officers. Bombs and firearms discovered in course of these searches, it was further alleged, resembled those found in possession of Dinesh Majumdar already convicted in connection with outrage upon Sir Charles Tegart. The case will be formally opened on Monday.—A. P.

KATNI'S ASSURANCE TO PT. JAWAHARLAL

J. M. Sen Gupta Congratulated

(From a CCorrespondent)
KATNI, Oct. 30.

Katni citizens gathered in large numbers to hear the message of Pandit Jawaharlal through Maulana Nezamuddin a Congress worker of Allahabad. A public meeting was held yesterday evening under the presidentship of Thakur Bhaiyalal. The Maulana said that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was extremely joyful to see the sacrifice and vigour with which the nation had carried on the struggle for Independence.

After his arrest Pandit. Govindkant Malviya and the speaker has decided to carry his message but, Pt. Malviya was also arrested and it was now to speakers duty to carry forward the message. The speakers then on behalf of Pandit. Jawaharlal congratulated the Katni people for sending more than four hundred people to jail and added that there should be no going back or slackening of efforts till Liberty was attening

A resolution congratulating Mr. Sen Gupta was passed unanimously. The speaker paid glowing tributes to the sacrifices of the acting Congress President.

—:o:—

Convicted Under Intimidation Ordinance

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 1.

Lala Sumat Prasad, Pleader, and Babu Kesho Gupta, vakil, have been sentenced at Muzaffarnagar under the Intimidation Ordinance to six months' rigorous imprisonment each and a fine of Rs. 100 and Rs. 50 respectively.

Dr. Dwarka Prasad Goel and Lala Amba Prasad have also been sentenced under the same Ordinance to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

Babu Mitra Sen, a legal Practitioner of Muzaffarnagar who was arrested along with the above mentioned persons has been released on tendering an apology.—A. P.

Congress Ambulance Brigade

—:o:—

Dr. R. S. Samsi, G.O.C., Congress Ambulance Brigade, writes:—

"In view of the clash between the police and the public on the Azad Maidan on last Sunday we went there with one Ambulance Car and twenty volunteers of the Congress Ambulance Brigade. Besides the Congress Ambulance there were, the St. John's Ambulance under Dr. Nunan, Swastika Ambulance under Dr. Gole and the Municipal Ambulance cars. The red cross volunteers of the Congress Ambulance Brigade were allowed to carry on their work and were neither assaulted nor molested in any way. We treated about 70 wounded persons in our area, out of whom 23 were very serious cases. The volunteers reported to have been arrested do not belong to the Congress Ambulance Brigade."

12th All India Athletic Tournament

—:o:—

BARODA, Oct 28.

Under the auspices of the Hind Vijaya Gymkhana, Baroda, the 12th All-India Athletic Tournaments will be held from the 14th December to the 20th December 1930. Dr. P. M. Nanavati will preside on the occasion.

The events for ladies are reserved on the 14th and the 15th. The entries for the tournament will be closed on 15th November. For Particulars apply to the Tournament Secretaries Sjts. V. G. Retukar and M. P. Kini.

G. I. P. RAILWAYMAN

The first issue of this after a long interval, will be published on the 14th of November.

Forest Officials' Request To People

MYSOREANS TOLD TO QUIT.

(From Our Correspondent.)
DHARWAR, Oct. 30.

Forest Satyagraha was inaugurated in the Dharwar district on Monday in Kalladeveru in the Haveri Taluka. Mr. Agnihotri the "Dictator" for the taluka went there in the company of 40 volunteers and villagers and with due notice cut down about 40 trees. The forest official and 3 policemen who were on the spot seem to have requested the people to take away wood but not by satyagraha. Their request being unheeded they quietly withdrew from the place to return there after the satyagraha was over when they made a panchanama with the help of the village officers. The satyagrahis carried the bundles of wood to a village nearby and sold it by public auction. It is understood that the names of four leaders have been reported by the police. The operation is expected to be carried out every Monday.

The case against 25 people in Hubli, including the dictator Mr. Shevade under section 117 and 143 I.P.C. has been postponed to Saturday the 1st.

The notice served upon Mysoreans who are working in the satyagraha movement in North Kanara reads as follows:—

"In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of act III of 1864, His Ex. the Rt. Hon. the Governor in Council of Bombay does hereby order Krishnaya Vishweswar Hegade, a foreigner within the meaning of the said act to remove himself forthwith from British India by rail to his native place in the Mysore state."

PRISONER'S DAY IN DOHAD

(From A Correspondent.)
DOHAD, Oct. 30.

Mr. Chimanlal who was arrested for distributing Congress Bulletins in the town was asked by the Court to apologise but we refused and was sentenced to two months' R. I.

Three other picketers who were picketing liquor and foreign cloth shops were arrested and sentenced to 3 month's R. I. and a fine of Rs. 20 each or in default one months more. Uptill now 153 men have been sent to jail from Dohad town.

The Local Congress Committee has decided to observe prisoner's day on the 1st November. A procession will be conducted through the main streets of the town with black flags.

The Collector has come in order to watch the situation.

RAINS IN BHAVNAGAR.

Damage To Harvested Crops May Be Lacs

(From Our Correspondent.)
BHAVNAGAR, Oct. 30.

Continuous rain for 24 hours in the month of 'Kartak' is a rare phenomenon. It measured 2-50 inches the harvested crop is still in the 'Khala' and the fodder in the towns. This rain has damaged all the harvested crop and fodder. The exact idea of the loss can only be had when the farmers remove the heap and examine the grains. It may amount to lacs of ruppees.

"DIWALI WHITE-WASHING".

—:o:—

Death of Peasants

NAGPUR, Oct. 31.

Commenting on the Government's recent communique regarding the two peasants of Koradi who died near Gondia in a quarrel with the police "Hitavada" local biweekly considers same as mere Divali white-washing.

URDU WEEKLIES TO RE-APPEAR

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent).
DARYABAD, Oct. 31.

Those Urdu weeklies of Lucknow that had stopped publication on the demand of securities under the Press Ordinance are to reappear from the next week.

WARDHA (C.P.), Nov. 30.

(From A Correspondent.)

Wardha.—Out of the four volunteers arrested on Tuesday one by name Sadhu was given four months S. I. for picketing a liquor shop.

Wardha—Owing to some merchants' indiscretion in not rebundling the foreign cloth, the Congress had to sacrifice four of its picketers. Since this arrest the cloth shops are picketed vigorously.

A Coimbatore message reports of a house collapse due to heavy rains, resulting in the death of two children.—A. P.

A Committee has been formed by the Collector of Trichinopoly to concert measures for the relief of homeless and destitute persons as a result of floods.—A. P.

It is understood that "Swarajya" (Mala) which suspended publication after refusing to pay security in June last will reappear shortly. —A. P.

SHIPPING NEWS

Export & Import

ARRIVALS.
Nov. 1.

Tevere, Valuisi, Shanghai
Arabistan, Boreland, Sourabaya
City of Alexandria, Jones, Liverpool.
Vita, Betaugh, Karachi
Barjora, Loreson, Busreh
Varsova, Row, Busrah

DEPARTURE
Nov. 2.

India, Gavine, Genoa

LOADING
Nov. 1.

Steamer Rubenfels for Hamburg
Steamer Fager for Bangkok

S S Arabistan:—The M K Khalili's steamer Arabistan, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Java, with ballast.

S S City of Alexandria:—The K N Company's steamer City of Alexandria arrived in harbour on Saturday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S S Vita:—The B I S N Company's Karachi mail steamer Vita, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Barjora:—The B I S N Comipany's steamer Barjora, arrved in harbour on Saturday from Busrah, with general cargo and passengers.

S S Varsova:—The B I S N Company's steamer Varsova, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S India:—The M Italiana steamer India, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Genoa, with a general cargo and passengers.

SATURDAY, November 1.
ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1. Hohenfels, Karachi 1-11 L Edward Ltd.
2 Rajputana, London, 1-11, M M and Co.
3. Texel, Karachi, 6-11 E D Sassoon & Co.
4 India, Genoa, 2-11 L T and M Italiana.
5 Britannia Liverpool 1-11, Graham T Co.
7 Tango Maru, Kobe, 13-11 N Y Kaisha.
9. Himalaya, Karachi, 4-11 L T & M T.
11 Clan Maciver Malabar Coast, 4-11 J Finlay and Co.
13. Queda, Colombo 1-11 M M & Co.
14 Ariosto M Coast 1-11 J Finlay & Co.
15 Khandalla Durban 5-11 M M and Co.
16. City of London, Liverpool N F K Nixon & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Havre Maru, Kobe, 8-11 O S Kaisha.
3. Chakla, Karachi, 1-11 M M & Co.
10-11 Tanfield, Rangoon 2-11 M M and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Jalajyoti, Calcutta, 4-11, Scindia S N Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

FROM LONDON.

Ranpura 31-10-30 P and O S N Co.
Mooltan 6-11-30 P and O S N Co.
Mantua 14-11-30 P and O S N Co.
Ranchi 21-11-30 P and O S N Co.
Viceroy of India 30-11-30 P and O S N Co.

FEOM PLYMOUTH.

Dumana 28-10-30 M M and Co

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Castalia 3-11-30 G T Co.
California, 10-11-30, G T Co.
City of Paris 6-11-30 K N Co.
Clan Macbride 12-11-30 J F Co

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Sumatra 20-11-30 L Edward Ltd.

FROM HAMBURG.

Rabenfels, 2-11-30 L Edward Ltd.
Fraunfels 7-11-30 L Edward Ltd.
Sturntels 18-11-30 L Edward Ltd
Teneriff 8-11-30 L Edward Ltd.
Lichtenfels 25-11-20 L Edward Ltd.

FROM NEW YORK.

Jeff Davis 6-11-30 L Edward Ltd
City of Venice 7-11-30 F F Campbell and Co.
Potter 4-11-30 L Edward Ltd.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Sovenkerk 16-11-30 E D Sassoon and Co.

FROM DUNKIRK

Pikoe 13-11-30 M Maritime.

FROM GENOA.

Tanimber 7-11-30 T M and Co.
Genoa 21-11-30 M Italiana.

FROM TRIESTE

Pilsna 9-11-30 L T Co.
Gange 21-11-30 L T Co.
Fusijama 26-11-30 L T Co.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

Mantua 26-9-30 P and O S N Co.
Mirzapore 12-11-30 P and O S N Co.
Borneo Maru 8-11-30, O S Kaisha.
Tottori Maru 15-11-30, N Y Kaisha.
Yamagata 20-11-30 N Y Kaisha.
Macedonia 21-11-30 P and O S N Co.
Zevere 1-11-30 L T Co.

FROM AUSTRALIA

Naldera 7-11-30 P and O S N Co.
Vomachichi 10-11-30 L Edward Ltd.

FROM LURBAN.

Karapara, 8-11-30, M M and Co.
Karoa 22-11-30 M M and Co.

—:o:—

SAILING DATE OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON

—:o:—

FOR LONDON.
Ranpura 14-11-30, P & O Co.
FOR PLYMOUTH.
Dumana N F, M M and Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
City of London N F K N Co.
FOR HULL
City of Alexandria N F J F Co.
FOR KARACHI.
Rubenfels N F, L Edwards Ltd.
FOR DUNKIRK.
Clan Macevir N F J F & Co.
FOR PERSIAN GULF.
Barjora N F, M M and Co.
Varsova N F M M and Co.
FOR KOBE.
Tango Maru 13-11-30 N Y K
Havre Maru 8-11-30 O S Kaisha
FOR TRIESTE.
Himalaya 4-11-30 L T Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Jalajyoti N F S S N Co.
Gazana N F, M M and Co.
FOR ROTTERDAM.
Teseel 6-11-30 E D Sassoon and Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Rajput N F, T M and Co.
FOR MAURITIUS.
Khosrou N F, T M and Co.
FOR ADEN.
Dara N F, T M and Co.
FOR BANGKOK
Fager N F F F C C.

STEAMERS FIXED.

FOR LONDON.
Ranpura 9331, Furlong P & O S N Co.
FOR PLYMOUTH.
Dumana 5103 Stockwell M M and Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
City of London 5713 Brown K N Co.
FOR DUNKIRK.
Clan Maciver 2,751 MacFurlane J F & Co.
FOR HULL
City of Alexandria 2866 J F Co.
FOR TRIESTE.
Himalaya 4,194 Mareglia L T Co.
FOR KARACHI
Rabenfels 5310 Metz L Edward Ltd.
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.
Havre Maru 3,450 Mone O S Kaisha.
Tango Maru 4238 Uchino N Y K.
FOR PERSIAN GULF.
Barjora 1877 Toreson M M and Co.
Varsova 1957 Rowe M M and Co.
FOR ROTTERDAM.
Teseel 2,748 Roos E D Sassoon & Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Rajput 3391 Crebbin T M and Co.
FOR CALCUTTA
Jalajyoti 2698 Owens S S N Co.
Gazana 3191 Lamb M M and Co.
FOR MAURITIUS.
Khosrou 2491 Beattie T M & Co
FOR ADEN.
Dara 3082 Wheeler T M and Co.
FOR BANGKOK
Fager F F C C.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Nov. 1.

S S Havre Maru Agents O S Kaisha Ltd from Yokohama:—100 kegs lead.

From Tokyo:—30 cases cotton shirting.

From Nagoya:—485 cases cotton shirting; 637 cases porcelainware; 85 cases glassware; 537 cases chest woods.

From Osaka:—1017 cases glass ware; 288 cases enamelware; 10 cases cotton dhorty; 27 cases shoes; 50 cases glue; 265 cases cotton yarn; 16 cases cotton shirting; 70 cases toys; 440 kgs paint; 398 bundles brassware; 110 bundles strawboards; 88 bundles metal goods; 190 drums coal tar; 94 cases cotton goods.

From Kobe:—85 cases canvas shoes; 800 cases logs; 436 cases strabards; 168 cases glassware; 50 cases cotton shirting; 135 cases camphor; 90 casks chemicals;

From Moji:—3340 cases cement; 20 cases glassware; 10 cases vegetable wax.

From Hongkong:—1615 cases sugar; 200 cases sugarcandy; 200 cases cassia; 48 cases mats; 95 cases cotton rooks; 96 cases preserves.

From Canton:—1001 bags cassia; 50 cases mats.

From Shanghai:—445 cases cotton yarn

From Singapore:—1050 bags sago flour; 2975 bags betelnuts; 200 bags fruits.

From Penang:—375 slabs tin; 364 bags pearl tapioca; 963 bags betelnuts;

From Colombo:—40 bags plumbago; 270 bags tea.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Nov. 1.

S Ranpura for London:—2000 cwts groundnut cakes Steel Bros.

S S Dumana for Dunkirk:—1625 cwt. mowrah oil cakes A Dawn & Co.

For Hayre:—400 cwt. mowrah oil cakes A Dawn and Co.

S S Texal for Hamburg:—55 bales cottonfly K Narandas.

For Rotterdam:1—13 bales cotton yarn waste Natonal Transport Co.

For Gothenburg:—74 bales cotton yarn waste National Transport Co.

S S India for Genoa:—220 bales cotton raw L Kallianji and Co: 55 bales cotton raw V Ladha and Co.

For Marseilles:—405 cwts turmeric E Vazi and Co

S S City of London for Liverpool:—175 bales cottonfly M Narottamdas and Co; 5 bales cotton thread waste M Narottamdas and Co; 149 bales wool raw V Oomersey; 50 bales wool raw T Manekchand; 2002 cwts myrabollams P Mathradas and Co.

For Manchester:—26 bales cotton yarn waste National Transport Co; 190 bales cotton raw Patel Cotton Co; 225 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Dunkirk:—390 cwts mowrah oil cakes A Dawn and Co; 51 bales cotton raw Patel Cotton Co.

S S City of Auckland for New York:—10 bales woollen carpets Fleming Shaw and Co: 2 bales rose oil E Virji and Co.

S S City of Alexandria for Middlesbro:—1925 tons manganese ore J Finlay and Co.

For Hull: 4300 cwts cotton seed Ralli Bros.

S S Himalaya for Trieste:—1000 cwts castor seed Italindia Cotton Co; 200 cwts linseed L Dreyfus and Co; 330 bales cotton raw Textile Products Ltd.

From Venice:—100 cwt castor seed Itallndia Cotton Co.

S S Havre Maru for Kobe:—129 bales cotton raw V Ladha and Co.

DR. B. N. DESAI, L. M. & S.
(Vadifalia, SURAT, B. B. & C. I. Ry.)
Cures Radically
HYDROCELE
WITHOUT OPERATION
In 15 Minutes At One Sitting.
IN BOMBAY
In SARDAR GRIHA (HOTEL) Crawford Market.

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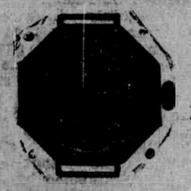
GET "BAVAROY" and BE SURE!

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Stoneware Pipes
and encourage an Industry which has Indian Capital, Indian Management and Indian Labour.
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for Gillette type Safety Razor with WIDE AND KEEN CUTTING EDGES. EVERY BLADE SOLD UNDER MONEY BACK GUARANTEE. SAHARA lasts longer and yields many pleasant creamy shaves than other Blades on the markets. SOLD EVERYWHERE.
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NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Nov. 1.

	Bales
Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports	48,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	17,000
Day's exports to the Continent	19,000

SCOTT'S
Porage Oats

for nourishment and sweet nutty flavour, no imported Oats can compare with Scott's Porage Oats, the finest that even Scotland can produce.

Scott's Porage Oats are splendid for strength and vigour grand for brain.

COOKS IN 5 MINUTES.
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60 years old American Remedy for
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1 pill, taken 2 hours before supper, restores manly power and gives vigour to the system. If taken for three days, positively removes Spermatorrhoea. If 2 bottles are taken continuously sure to remove IMPOTENCY.
1 bottle of 30 pills, Rupees TWO.
Hon. Col. D. Dawes Pelley, Bart, B.A., M.D., LL.D., Ph.D., F.M.S., Principal "Eclectic Medical College, MADRAS. Writes:—"BEEJBUND" which I tried to several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all sorts of impotency.
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CALCUTTA.

COTTON TRADE DEALINGS

VICIOUS PANEL SYSTEM.

TASK BEFORE GOVERNMENT'S INQUIRY COMMITTEE.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Every next month the newly appointed Cotton Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay will commence its sittings to enquire into cotton trade which is being carried on at present under the auspices of the East India Cotton Association Ltd. As is well known the position of the cotton trade during the past few years has gone from bad to worse and looking to the present rate of the market there seems to be no possibility of improvement in the near future. Is the circumstances the Committee appointed by the Government has got ample scope to investigate into the causes which render the present constitution defective and to suggest better ways and means for the improvement of the trade. It is expected, the Committee will prove useful to the cotton growers and dealers by investigating thoroughly the genuine defects in the present state of the raw cotton trade.

HEDGING.

The marketing and distribution of our cotton crop is a gigantic financial task and an effective handling of the crop entirely depends on the organization of the cotton trade which must provide reasonable protection against the risks of daily price changes. The problem of "hedging" is of importance. The hedging reduces market risks and the charges for conducting the business are greatly lessened. Hedging has three distinct purposes, namely, to protect profit, to limit losses, and to safeguard advances against cotton by way of loans. For a good hedging market we must have forward trading in an organised way under definite and strict rules. This means that the market must be wide and continuous. A wide and continuous market needs many buyers and sellers. When there are many operators, it acts as a safety valve against Bull manipulations and Bear raids. Such a market is certain to attract a speculative investor. A cotton market organised on these lines added with a Clearing House is likely to meet with the requirements of our cotton trade.

THE PANEL SYSTEM.

Unlike the Cotton Exchanges of the United States and Europe, our cotton trade as controlled at present by the East India Cotton trade Association is divided into various panels. The idea of organisation is to bring different sections under one roof for a common purpose. But our cotton trade as it exists to-day is divided to the detriment of the healthy growth of an ideal Cotton Exchange. This idea of keeping several panels is fundamentally erroneous and seems to have been introduced in the Bombay Cotton trade with a view to check the monopoly of cotton brokers who outnumbered other sections, namely, exporters, mills and Commission Agents' firms. Before the formation of the East India Cotton Association, cotton brokers had more or less a monopoly of the cotton trade. With a view to deafeat this monopoly the panel system was introduced. But this system has entirely failed. Every panel is looking after its own interests and this has resulted in creating distrust among various sections of the trade. In this connection it may be observed that cotton brokers have refused to attend the Sewri market and to do any forward business there. The Board of the E. I. C. A. failed to induce cotton brokers daily to attend this market which is the principal place of trading. The Exchange Ring and Building which is built as an enormouds cost at Sewri is idle and only ready cotton business is done there. This means that the most important function of cotton trade, namely, ready and forward cotton business is done at two different places and there is established very little connection between the two. This is only one case out of so many and it is almost impossible to satisfy all sections at a time. The Board with all its good motives has failed to do any constructive work only because these panels are there.

AN INTEREST NEGLECTED.

There is no exchange anywhere else in the world based on such a panel system. The introduction of panels means that there should be various sections and they must stand for their own rights and interests. It may also be stated that there is no representation of cotton growers on the Board and their interest is often neglected. The representatives of buyers are always there naturally look to their own interest. Thus it will be seen that the panel system is destructive and as long as it exists there is not the least hope of any improvement in the cotton trade. The panel system must be abolished and all sections must be united at any cost. Unless this system is done away with, there will always exist a feeling of distrust among various sections of the cotton trade. All persons interested in cotton trade must be taught to forget their selfish interest. Even if larger representation is granted to brokers, the situation will not improve. There are rings and rings within the cotton trade. It calls for mutual trust and good-will. The present panel system has encouraged an undesirable selfish mentality and to root out this evil may seem to be a difficult task but in the interest of the cotton trade the evil must be tackled now.

ALLEGED POLICE EXCESSES IN FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Why Accused Joined Congress.

KHAN FAIZULLAH KHAN'S STATEMENT IN COURT.

LAHORE, Oct. 25.

At the resumed hearing of the trial of Khan Faizullah Khan, under Section 108, Cr. P.C., proceeding in the Court of Diwan Harivansh Lal, Magistrate 1st Class, the accused filed a written statement in the course of which he made serious allegations against the police and the military.

He stated that the Punjab police had brought this case against him on the strength of certain speeches alleged to have been delivered by him at Lahore and Bannu. As regards his speeches at Lahore, the police had utterly failed to produce disinterested witnesses. His speeches, again were distorted and exaggerated to a large extent by police reporters. The two non-official witnesses were in one way or the other connected with the police. They had admittedly appeared in several cases as prosecution witnesses.

Mr. Mohd. Sadiq Khan, D. S. P. in charge of the City Kotwali, during a preliminary statement, continued that the accused, had said that he was present in the last session of the Congress at Lahore and that ever since with some others he had been carrying on Congress propaganda at Lahore. This statement was totally false and misleading. He never came to Lahore during the last three years. He was not a member of any Congress body of the Punjab. He left Bannu for the first time on 2nd August, 1930, for Simla *via* Lahore to bring to the notice of the Viceroy through Sir Fazl-i-Hussain the alleged excesses of the police and the military against the non-violent people of the Frontier. On his arrival at Lahore on 3rd August, 1930, he stopped only for two days on account of some private business. During his stay at Lahore many of his friends and press reporters sought to interview him as regards the Frontier situation. As he did not think it proper to explain individually what was going on in the N.-W. F. P., he was requested to relate the incidents at a public meeting.

PUBLIC MEETINGS HELD.

On the night of 3rd August, there was a ward committee meeting outside Delhi Gate, where only 50 people gathered, to whom he related some of the true incidents of Bannu. As many of his friends could not arrive at the meeting, he was obliged to address a second public meeting on the night of 4th August, outside Mori Gate. At both these meetings he simply gave a true version of the activities of the Bannu Congress Committee, because he thought that narration of true facts was not a crime. He did not ask in these speeches any individual or any class to participate in any movement. After the meeting he was arrested without any warrant being shown to him.

Regarding his speeches, Khan Faizullah Khan, said, those at Bannu were delivered in Pashtu, which was not a mother-tongue, to the four Sub-Inspectors, who had, therefore, to take down notes of his speech in Urdu. He became a member of the Bannu Congress Committee about 20th July, because as a result of wholesale arrests, there was none to lead the people, who in consequence of ruthless repression were losing faith in non-violence In all his speeches he exhorted the people to stick to non-violence and requested them not to bring arms to any public meeting. People listened to his advice and as long as he was in charge of the Bannu Congress Committee not a single instance of violence committed by the people was recorded. In proof of the facts which he related in his speeches at Lahore, he could produce defence witnesses of high position living in Bannu District, and to prove the false statement of the Lahore police reporters. He could also produce local defence witnesses.

RUTHLESS REPRESSION.

After reviewing events at Bannu and referring to the various excesses alleged to have been practised by the police and the military, Khan Faizullah Khan said, that during all these raids the attitude of the people was thoroughly non-violent; not a single instance of violence could be brought forward against them by the authorities. During this period of ruthless repression, the accused was instrumental in maintaining an atmosphere of peace and tranquality. The actions of the authorities were so provoking that a clash between the public and the police might have resulted. It was during this time that Khan Faizullah joined the Congress with the object of pacifying the enraged people and impressed upon them the necessity of adhering strictly to non-violence and he succeeded in this mission.

When Sir Fazl-i-Hussain was at Peshawar, the accused's brother approached him with the sad story of Bannu. He promised to remedy the state of things. But finding that there had been no signs of the slackening of the policy of repression, the accused made up his mind to leave Bannu for Simla on 2nd August. He was arrested at Lahore on the 4th.

PREACHING NON-VIOLENCE.

Concluding the statement, Khan Faizullah Khan said: "I have given a true sketch of the movement at Bannu and my part in it. I pacified the people and I am charged with being a dangerous person to be allowed to roam at large without adequate security being given. I prevent a clash between the people and the authorities, and I am charged as a seditionist. I gave a harrowing account of the sufferings of my people, and I have been put behind the prison bars. Well, if the preaching of non-violence, if protesting against wanton repression, if giving vent to the cry of pain is sedition, I am guilty. You will kindly note one thing that the executive of the province where I delivered several speeches have not thought it fit to launch a prosecution, but the Punjab police have become alarmed and nervous at my narrating the happenings at Bannu and have tried to gag me. You will not please forget that judges are above executive considerations or political policies and they have to discharge their duties in a spirit of independence and detachment." —*Tribune.*

DR. GOVIND K. DESHPANDE

—:o:—

Successful Career In German University.

Dr. Govind K. Deshpande who returned to India recently. He after a stay of five years in Germany has made a special study of "Social Hygiene". He had joined in 1921 the National Medical College in Bombay which had then just opened. He completed a three years' course there but as the College ceased to be a National Institution, he and a few other young men left to complete their course in Germany. He went first to Berlin, passed the foreigner's test in the Germany language and joined the Berlin University for medicine. He passed two terms at the Bonn University to have experience of another German University as is alowed under the liberal rules of higher education there. He took the Doctorate in Medicine (M.D. degree) of the Berlin University in February 1930. For his thesis the subject was Social Hygiene with particular reference to the city of Bombay.

REFUSAL TO GIVE THUMB IMPRESSION.

—:o:—

Political Prisoners In Cannanore Jail Sentenced.

(From Our Own Correspondent)

CALICUT, Oct. 29.

Mr. Narayanan Nambiar, the Sub-Magistrate of Cannanore took up for hearing the case in which the twenty-eight political prisoners in Cannanore Central Jail stand charged for having caused obstruction to the duties of a public servant by refusing to give their thumb impression to the Police Sub-Inspector when demanded by him. The accused were charged under Section 186 I.P.C. The Court was held within the jail premises and admission was refused to representatives of the Press. One of the accused, Mr. Narasimha Rao, refused to take part in the proceedings, while the others filed a written statement. All accused were sentenced to six months' rigorous each in addition to their original sentence.

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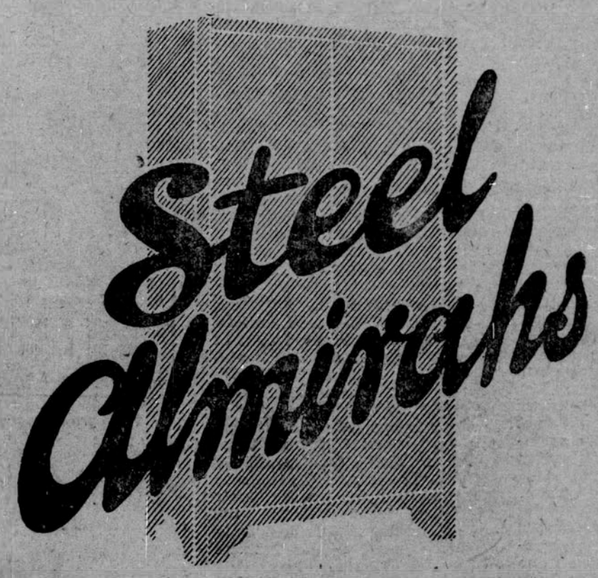

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WORLD OF SPORT

South Club Tennis: Billiard Wizard Beaten: Preparations for Bombay Season

There is no dearth of tennis tournaments in England, and the recent affair organised by the Queen's Club in London, was characterised by some very interesting games. H. W. Austen, playing superb tennis throughout the tourney went down fighting to Borotra in the Men's Singles Final after a thrilling three sets struggle. The pair have now met five times and the agile Frenchman has won three times to the Englishman's two.

The Women's Singles was notable for the brilliant display of Miss Joan Ridley who, in the absence of Miss B. Nuthall, annexed the title on accounting for Miss Joan Fry in the final.

It is now thought certain that Messrs. Tilden and Lott will make the trip to India and find a little time to play in exhibition games even if they do not participate in a tournament.

The news that the well-known Japanese player, Ueda, will not play in the Calcutta Championships this year will be received with regret by sportsmen who play or follow this fascinating game. Mohamed Sleem, one understands, will be among the entrants for the South Club Tourney and as several notable exponents of the game from other parts of India have also signified their intention of taking part there should be some big things doing in the Indian Tennis world.

"News of the World" Gold Cup Walter Lindrum failed to give Newman 7,000 points in the second series of games for the "News of the World" Billiards Gold Cup, but he came near to doing it. A start of 7,000 is a big handicap and Tom Newman is playing better than he ever did before. Lindrum is playing Davis in the third game and has nearly wiped out his handicap in three days play so that it would seem that he will dispose of the Britisher. It is a pity that "Willie" Smith is not among the competitors this year for he is certainly a brilliant exponent of the game at his best.

BOMBAY'S RACE CAMPAIGN.

The Cambridgeshire Handicap the popular Autumn fixture, has been decided and now there remains one important race—the Manchester November Handicap before the English Flat Racing season closes down.

Meanwhile, preparations are afoot to usher in the Bombay season and racegoers will have plenty to interest them nearer home. Twenty-two fixtures make up the programme and an early start will be made on November 22.

Several of the more fashionable stables will be represented at Headquarters Higgins, Godrfey and Jennings will doubtless make a bold bid to bring some of the Calcutta classics to this side.

Bowley, whose term of suspension has been lifted, is back at work in the saddle. He has not been signed up with any particular owner though it is probable he will carry the orange jacket of Kolhapur.

Now that the Stewarts of the W. I. T. C. have restored Bowley's license, it will be in the fitness of things if Trainer Buckley is also re-instated. It is felt that both have suffered enough and since the full story of the enquiry is now known one feels that a drastic penalty was inflicted on these two people when their complicity was not at all clear. We feel sure that the Stewards who are fair minded gentlemen will lift the ban on Buckley who is deservedly one of the most popular Trainers on this side of India.

DEATH OF USEFUL STALLION.

The English race studs are poorer by the loss of Fohanaun who died recently. The stallion was leased by Mr. J. B. Joel to Sir C. T. Pulley after a brief racing career. Among the useful prizes won by this useful horse were the Irish, Cambridgeshire, the Peveril of the Peak Plate at Derby, and the Victoria Cup at Hurst Park Fohanaun was considered one of the best handicap milers in training.

Lord Derby is likely to have the satisfaction of seeing himself at the top of the best of winning breeders again this season. His total for the season is £33,729 and next to him is Major McCalmont who is credited with a total of £22,600.

A new Australian record for 1 mile and 5 furlongs has been put up by Crafford who made 2mins. 43secs. in the Metropolitan at Randwick, Sydney. The best timing for this distance in India is 2 mins. 47 3|5 secs. put up by Melesigenes in the Wadia Gold Cup 1928.

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INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF PERSIAN ARTS IN LONDON.

—:o:—

(BY G. K. N.)

The International Exhibition of Persian Arts to be held on London in January-February 1931 will be an event without a precedent in the history of Persia and the history of the oriental art in general. It will be under the patronage of the King Emperor of England and His Majesty Reza Shah Pahlavi of Persia. The Honorary President is H. E. the Persian Minister in London. The Vice--Presidents and Hon. Vice-Presidents comprise almost every individual of note connected with Persia in America or Europe. The ambassadors of most of the countries of Europe accredited to London have lent their co-operation. Among the most important Persians interested in making the Exhibition a success are:

H. E. Husain Khan Ala, G.M.G.,
H. H. Prince Arfa Mirza Riza Khan,
H. H. Muhammad Ali Khan Faroughi,
Mirza Muhammad Khan and
H. E. Sayyid Hasan Taqizadeh.

We are indebted to Professor V. Minorsky, the Russian expert, for a synopsis of the Exhibits and other particulars.

"Persia has always been one of the most romantic countries in the world, and not a little of this is due to the glorious scenery; brown and blue landscapes set in a wide expense of sky and fringed with snow-topped mountains. A land where such every-day amenities of civilization as railway brown paper and string and the cinema are little known, must necessarily have great charm.

Her position midway between East and West has made Persia a high road of commerce, and with the resultant prosperity art has always flourished within her borders, and this art has always exercised a great influence on surrounding countries. In the days of the Freeks, Persia was in the forefront of the artistic world; under the Sasanians her designers exercised great influence on Byzantine formulae; while after the Muhammadan invasion she provided the most important manifestation of Islamic art in the civilized world. To most people Persian art implies carpet weaving. The unfairness of this generalization is not widely realised, and it is time the public were disabused. In the fields of architecture and sculpture, miniature-painting, ceramics, textiles and metal-work, the Persians have always been outstanding artists, and it is our hope that the forthcoming Exhibition of Persian art will not only furnish tangible proof of this claim, but will also open the eyes of many to a new world of beauty.

To give the public some idea of the glories of Persian her history and her art, and as a prelude to the Exhibition, special lectures are being organized all over the country. Particulars of lectures available are given in the enclosed letter."

SYNOPSIS OF EXHIBITS.

—:o:—

A. ARCHAIC AND ELAMITE: TO B.C. 538
Pottery, chiefly from Susa and Nihavand.
Bronze vessels and implements from Luristan.
Gold, Silver an Bronze figures.
Elamite seals.

B. ACHAEMENID: B.C. 538-331.
Stone sculpture; enamelled brick bas reliefs.
Bronze vessels, utensils and arms.
Gold, silver and bronze figures.
Jewellery; seals.

C. SELEUCID AND PARTHIAN: B.C. 301—A.D 224
Pottery.
Stone and terra cotta sculpture.

D. SASANIAN: 224—640.
Pottery.
Bronze and stone sculpture: stucco bas reliefs.
Brass, copper and bronze vessels and implements.
Silver and gold plates and vessels.
Mural paintings.
Tapestry; brocades.
Seals; engraved gems.

E. EARLY ISLAMIC: 650—1040.
'Gabri pottery.
Brass, copper and bronze figures and vessels.
Silver and gold vessels.
Tapestry; brocades.
Calligraphy.
Seals.

F. SELJUK AND POST-SELJUK 1040—1258.
Pottery; glass.
Stucco sculpture and bas reliefs.
Bronze, copper and brass vessels.
Gold and silver vessels; jewellery.
Carved wood.
Brocades.
Calligraphy; illuminations.

G. MONGOL, TIMURID AND AFTER: 1256—1502.
Pottery; glass.
Lustre and Mosaic faience, mihrabs, sarcophagi door frames.
Stucco ornament.
Bronze vessels; gold and silver objects.
Arms, armour.
Brocades; printed silks.
Miniatures; illuminations, calligraphy; book covers.

H. SAFAVID: 1502-1736.
Pottery; glass.
Mosaic faience: painted tiles; spandrels; wall panels; grills.
Stucco ornament.
Bronze, copper, iron, steel and brass vessels and implements.
Arms; armour.
Gold and silver objects; jewellery, enamel; jade.
Carved wood; ivory.
Carpets, brocades; velvets, embroideries; tapestry; cotton prints.
Mural painting.
Miniatures; illuminations; calligraphy; book covers; lacquer.

J. POST-SAFAVID, QAJAR AND PAHLAVI: 1735—1930.
Pottery.
Bronze, copper and silver vessels.
Jewellery.
Carpets, velvets, embroideries.
Oil paintings; paintings in lacquer; calligraphy.

The exhibits will include inscribed, signed and dated pieces; objects shewing the relation of Persian Art to other countries; photographs; and a representative selection of coins.

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VIRAMGAM CONVICTIONS

—:o:—

Hartal In Honour Of Jawaharlal

(From Our Correspondent)

VIRAMGAM, Oct. 30.

The case of Sjt. Nrisinhprasad Bhat the "dictator" and three others came up yesterday at 3-45 p.m. for hearing before the First Class Magistrate Mr. Kothamdi of Viramgam. A complaint was filed against them on the 27th instant for the abetment of withholding land revenue in a speech at an open-air meeting.

All the accused did not take part in the proceedings.

One pleader on behalf of the Bar Association, recommended to the Magistrate to put Sjt. N. K. Bhat in 'A' class.

The judgment was delivered today in which Sjts. Bhat, Purshottamdas Ranjoddas, Bhaskar Rao Vindwans were sentenced to ten weeks' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 75 or in default six weeks' additional rigorous imprisonment, while the fourth Sjt. Maganlal Pandya was fined Rs. 75 or in default six weeks' rigorous imprisonment. Sjts Bhat and Purshottamdas were put in 'B' class, while the other two were given 'C' class. The police were authorised under section 386 to recover the fine, by attaching the property of the convicted persons.

HARTAL IN HONOUR OF JAWAHARLAL.

A hartal was observed to-day on hearing the news of the conviction of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. All the bazaars and the mills were closed. A procession was taken out at 4 p.m. through the main thoroughfares in which many citizens and Desh Sevikas participated. A meeting is arranged to-night to protest against the savage sentence of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress President.

SPIRITUALISM AT PANNA AND ALLAHABAD.

Mr. V. D. Rishi's Tour.

(From A Correspondent.)

During the last fortnight Mr. V. D. Rishi visited Panna and Allahabad for the furtherance of Spiritualism. His Highness the Maharaja of Panna [illegible] invited Mr. Rishi, showed keen interest in the subject. A magic lantern lecture exhibiting spirit-photographs was arranged and private seances were held demonstrating the truth of spirit-communication.

At Allahabad Mr. Rishi was interviewed by the representative of the "Pioneer," and he lectured in the Law Hostel of the University explaining the principles of Spiritualism. A number of inquirers visited him during his stay there with a view to having more knowledge about the subject. The spiritualist Society of Allahabad which was in a moribund condition was revived under the presidentship of Pandit Dwarka Prasad Chaturvedi.

On his return journey he halted at Nasik for a couple of days where a discourse was held which was attended by several [illegible]

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6th	NARKUNDA	16,572
13th	VICEROY OF INDIA	19,648
20th	RAWALPINDI x	16,697
27th	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,018
1931.		
Jan.		
3rd	MOOLTAN	20,952
10th	RAJPUTANA	16,644
17th	RANCHI	16,550
24th	RANPURA	16,501
31st	MALOJA	20,837
Feb.		
7th	MANTUA	13,946
14th	COMORIN	15,279
21st	VICEROY OF INDIA	19,648
28th	NALDERA x	16,038
Mar.		
7th	KAISAR-I-HIND @	11,018
14th	MACEDONIA †	11,120
21st	RANPURA @	16,501
28th	NARKUNDA	16,572
Apl.		
4th	RANCHI @	16,550
9th	MOLDAVIA	16,556
11th	MACEDONIA †	11,120
18th	Viceroy of India @	19,648
25th	MOOLTAN x	20,952
May		
2nd	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,518
9th	CHITRAL x	15,248
16th	MACEDONIA	11,129
23rd	MALOJA	20,837
30th	MALWA	11,099

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TO LONDON.
1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£83	£88	£72	£63
Return	131	144	116	104

2nd Saloon.

	B	D
Single	£66	£53
Return	92	88

TO MARSEILLES.
1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£84	£74	£66	£58
Return	147	130	118	102

2nd Saloon.

	B	D
Single	£53	£4
Return	£1	£1

NEW THIRD CLASS CABIN FARES TO EUROPE.

	Single	Return
Brindisi	£35	£52
Marseilles	28	49

Return tickets issue 3rd Cabin and out 1st or 2nd Saloon can be arranged.

OUTWARDS 1931.
The "MOLDAVIA", 16,645 tons, carrying first saloon and third cabin passengers leaves London 18th and Marseilles 20th March due Bombay April 3rd.
The "Strathnaver", a new Steamer of 21,100 tons will sail at Bombay on her Outward voyage in October next year carrying First Saloon and Third Cabin passengers.
BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date. About	Steamers.	Tons.
Nov.		
30th	DUMANA	8,437
Dec.		
14th	DUMALA	8,455
1931.		
War.		
30th	DUMANA	8,437
Apl.		
13th	DUMALA	8,455

SHIPPING.

These two vessels are "Cabin Class" ships. Fares as follows:—
Bombay to Plymouth.

	A	B	C
Single	£64	£56	£45
Return	£116	£100	£81

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about		
Nov.		
7	Mooltan	Colombo and Australia.
15	Mirzapore*	Straits, China and Japan.
21	Ranchi	Colombo, China and Japan.
Dec.		
5	Maloja	Colombo and Australia.
12	Comorin	Colombo, China and Japan.
1931.		
Jan.		
2	Malwa	Colombo and Australia.
16	Malwa	Colombo, China and Japan
26	Narkunda	Colombo and Australia.
Feb.		
13	Rawalpindi	Colombo, China and Japan
27	Mooltan	Colombo and Australia.

*Cargo only
HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.
Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only. Period of availability 16 weeks, sailings approximately every month. Fares £74 to £100.
BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Nov. 3rd	Vita	Karachi via Porebunder Cutch Mandvi and Port Okha. 10 a.m.
5th	Khandalla	East and South Africa via M. Goa.
5th	Barjora	K'chi & Persian Gulf Ports. Via Verawal & Mangrole 3-30 p.m.
6th	Varsova	K'chi, Bushire, Mohammerah & Basrah.
8th 9 a.m	Chakla	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka and C'Mandvi

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs.-Friday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.
Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.-Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex. the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ltd.,
FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN.
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
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3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

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Statutory Statement Of Account Prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
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PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
136-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 22927.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.
FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
xTango Maru	6893	30 Oct.	13 Nov.
KamoMaru	8000	---	@19Nov
*Tottori Maru ..	5973	15 Nov.	27 Nov.
Katori Maru ..	10000	---	@2 Dec
*Yamagata Maru ..	3807	20 Nov.	2 Dec.
xIyo Maru.	5963	30 Nov.	14 Dec.
Kashima Maru ..	10000	---	@16Dec
Yasukuni Maru ..	12000	---	@28Dec
*Calcutta Maru ..	5339	16 Dec.	28 Dec.
xKaga Maru ..	5860	30 Dec.	13 Jan.
Hakone Maru ..	10500	---	@13Jan

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles.
SuwaMaru.	11000	13 Nov.	30 Nov.
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	27 Nov.	14 Dec
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	10 Dec.	27 Dec

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Asama Maru ..	22000	20 Nov.	26 Nov.
Chichibu Maru ..	22000	11 Dec.	17 Dec.
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	21 Dec.	28 Dec

Others are Orient-Seattle South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.
Reduced combined through fares.
Cheapest Round the World Tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to:
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'Phone Nos. 20279 and 22732.
Telegrams: "YUSEN."

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Perfect economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigations and valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 80 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI, Secretary and Treasurer.

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A SAFE and Satisfying A Perfect and Pleasing Tonic
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Rupee ONE for a Tin (32 Pills)
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GRAND DOUBLE ATTRACTION

MISS BLANCHE
The Famous Egyptian and Indian Dancers
Miss BLANCHE AND Miss VICTORIA
Who have been recipients of several gold medals from various GOVERNORS and MAHARAJAHS.
In Fascinating Eastern Dances
In Conjunction with the Picture
AVARICE
AGORE JALSA
A Thrilling Story of a Royal Intrigue starring
MISS MANI and MASTER SHANKER
Thrills! Adventures! Stunts!

PATHE CINEMA DAILY AT 6-30 and 10 P.M.
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with ALICE WHITE and JACK MULHALL
A First National Picture
TRAGEDY OF R 101.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
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When Two Men Want One Girl
You Know How It Is
THE STORM.
featuring LUPE VELEZ.
What a STORM of unleashed emotions.....What a STORM of killing snow.....What a STORM of thrills staged in the great outdoors!
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R 101 DISASTER

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One of the most remarkable Pictures produced
THE VILLA BY THE SEA
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A String of Romance and Intrigue and a man's sacred devotion to duty.

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An opium den, a gang of crooks, beautiful women, men ready to shoot him, how did Polo escape?
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STOCKS AND SHARES.

:0:

WEAKNESS IN COTTON INFLUENCE LONG LIQUIDATION.

Fluctuating Market With No Definite Trend.

Bombay, Nov. 1.

Cotton mill shares opened weak to-day as raw cotton prices were gradually sagging, giving indication of a further weakness. Even at the low opening longs were inclined to liquidate and absence of demand resulted in a further fall. At the moment the market is fluctuating without any definite trend of prices. As well as operators are also not inclined to add to the open interest as there are too many uncertain factors. Recent rains are reported to have done some damage to crops and the present unduly low level of prices of commodities is believed will not make important improvement in the buying capacity. This is also right to some extent but the sensational decline in the imports of foreign cotton cloth is bound to be replaced by fair demand of our mill cloth. Thus both bearish and bullish factors are evenly balanced and as long as the present state continues there are no prospects for any material change. Money market is expected to be firm in the near future and further contraction of currency is bound to result in scarcity of funds particularly at a time when new crops are about to move. Against this factor one should not overlook the present low level of mill shares. The whole situation is waiting for a turn and in the meantime we look for grinding markets prices fluctuating within a narrow range. Bombay Burmah Shares were weak. Tata Steel Shares in the absence of enquiry ruled easy. Indian Cement shares declined on heavy selling pressure.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE
Bombay, Nov. 1.
Bombay Dyeing 680, 75, 76, 74, 75 70, 71.
Century 251; 50; 51; 48; 50; 46.
Colaba 105, 3.
Crescent 76; 71; 72; 70.
Fazul 397; 32; 33.
Indore 328; 27.
Nagpur 402; 396; 97.
New Great 150; 46.
Pearl 225; 17; 18; 17; 18; 12.
Simplex 53; 51; 52; 51; 52.
Swadeshi 301; 295.
Burma 585; 77.
Hydro 108; 10; 8.
Tram 120.
Deff. 985; 86.
Ord. 31-8; 29-2; 29-4.
3½ P.C. 64-14.
Indian 185; 70.
Alcock 167.

	MILLS.	
00	Ahm. Advance	330
50	Apollo	3-6-0
10	Bom. Cotton P.	3-12
500	Bom. Cotton	130
250	Bom. Dyeing	671-4
250	Bradburuy P.	160
250	Bradbury	130
100	Century	246-4
500	Central India P.	461-4
100	Central India	397-8
100	Colaba	103-2
100	Coonia	160
100	Crescent	70
250	Currim	70
250	David	110
250	Dawn	510
200	Ed. Sassoon	70
10	E. D. Sassoon D.	0-7-6
100	Elphinstone P.	20
100	Elphinstone	6-12
250	Fazulbhoy	383-12
100	Finlay	115
1000	Framji Petit	180
100	Gokak	135-0
1000	Hindustan	1550
100	Indore Malwa	327-8
100	Jamshed Pref.	75
250	Laxmi	977-8
250	Jamshed	15
50	Kasttoorchand	12
100	Khatau	97-8
100	Kohinoor	121-4
250	Madras United	310
1000	Maneckji Petit	800
100	Meyer Sassoon	45
1000	Morarji	400
50	Mysore	115
200	New Great P.	146-4
200	New Great	153-12
100	New City	55
250	Pabani	125-0
250	Pearl	212-8
100	Phoenix	310
10	Premier	1-2-0
100	Shapurji	6-2-0
1000	Sholapur	1400
250	Simplex	52-8
100	Swan	110
60	Swadeshi	295-0
25	Tata P.	14
25	Tata	28

500	Vishnu P.	587-8
500	Vishnu	1625
1000	Western	710
	BANKS.	
100-50	Baroda	70-8
50-25	Centray	15-0
10-5	Eastern	74
500	Imperial	1205-0
500125	Imperial Contr.	303-12
100-50	India	82-0
5	Union	3-2-0
	CEMENT.	
10	Bundi	14-0
70	Gwalior	76
250	Indian	170-0
100	Katni st P.	98-8
100	Katni 2nd P.	105-0
40	Katni Df.	615
100	Katni	153-12
10	Punjab P.	8-12
10	Punjab	9-4
100	Shahabad	133-2
	INSURANCE.	
15	jupiter	8-8-0
10	Jupiter	9-0
15	New India	15- 5
200.100	Oriental	1650
10	Vulcan	5-12
	ELECTRIC.	
100	Ahmedabad	126-4
1000	Andhra Val. P.	1005
1000	Andhra Val.	613-12
50	Bom. Tram. P.	64-8
50	Bom. Tram	120
1000	Tata Hydro P.	07-4
100	Tata Hydro	108-12
1000	Tata Power P.	1115
1000	Tata Power	421-14
	RAILWAYS.	
100	Amritsar Patt.	115-8
100	Amritsar Patti	15-8
100	Central Provin.	89
100	Dho. Barramati	88
100	Guzrat	67-8
90	Mandra Bhon	66-0
500	Tapti Valley	677-8
	MINING.	
10	Central India	1-10
10	Shivrajpur	13-8
150	Tata Steel 1st P.	123-12
100	Tata Steel 2nd P.	51-0
30	Tata Steel D.	2286-4
75	Tata Steel	29-4
	MISCELLANEOUS.	
100	Alcock	67-8
80	Bom. Uganda	20-0
250	Bom. Steam P.	195-0
250	Bom. Steam	165-0
50	Bom. Telephone	45-12
8	s. Brit. B. Petrol	3-0-0
125	Bom. Burma Old	577-8
50	Bombay Burma New	222-8
100	Ind. Bleaching	108-12
15	Scindia ...	7-6-0

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Nov. 1.

	Opening	Closing
November		5.90
December		6.02
January	6.09	6.08
February		6.12
March	6.20	6.20
April		6.24
May	6.30	6.30
June		6.34
July	6.39	6.39
August		6.42
September		6.45
October	6.48	6.48
November		6.51
Middling Spot		6.19

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.
Liverpool, Nov. 1.
Bales.

Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	100

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Nov. 1.

Scinde, Fully Good	4.00
Scinde Fine	4.25
Scinde, Superfine	4.35
Bengal Good	3.75
Bengal Fully Good	4.00
Bengal Fine	4.25
Oomra Good	3.95
Oomra Fully Good	4.25
Oomra Fine	4.55
Broach, Fully Good	4.60
Broach Fine	4.85
Broach Superfine	5.10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Nov. 1.

November	9.01
December	8.99
January	9.02
March	9.16
May	9.31
July	9.47
Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot	9.90

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Nov. 1.

December (New Contract)	11.11
January	11.23
December (New Contract)	1 .11
January (New Contract)	11.25
March (New Contract)	11.52
May (New Contract)	11.71
July (New Contract)	11.92

The New Orleans Market closed to-day.

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AND
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go hand in hand. J1

The Bombay Chronicle

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GENERAL
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BOMBAY MONDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1930.

A PEEP INTO KAIRA.

"Why Police Should Have Beaten People."

Mr. GARRET'S SURPRISE.

Mahadev Desai Appeals To Bombay.

(BY MAHADEV DESAI).

During the few days since my release I had been hearing all sorts of stories about happenings in Kaira, some of which would make one's flesh creep and some of which would make one boil with rage. Mr. Brailsford, who during the few days he has been in India, has given evidence of his wonderful powers of observation, combined with much independent thinking and a beautiful sobriety of expression, had already gone to some of the villages in company with Shrimati Mirabai and I was eagerly awaiting the impressions of that independent observer. As to what he saw and felt, I may not presume to anticipate him, but an incident which does as much credit to Mr. Garrett, the Commissioner N.D., as to Mr. Brailsford, afforded me an opportunity to visit a couple of villaeges visited by the latter. Mr. Brailsford, whose heart was lacerated by some of the things he had seen, felt it is his duty to draw the Commissioner's attention to them, and the Commissioner, who one may presume, was perhaps equally shocked at the grave allegations that the people had made, felt it his duty to make an offer to Mr. Brailsford to go out again to some of the villages to ascertain the truth of them. He did not mind Mr. Brailsford having a Gujarati-knowing companion with him. Finding me handy Mr. Brailsford asked me to go with him and on the 29th morning we launched on a mission which, as I have said, did credit both to Mr. Brailsford and Mr. Garrett

AT UTTARSANDA.

Uttarsanda was the nearest village we could go to and the happenings there had been quite recent, that is to say, just on the day of Mr. Brailsford's visit to the village, viz., 27th instant. Just as we went there the people surrounded us. I told them why the Commissioner of the division was there, and every one of those who had made the complaints to Mr. Brailsford the other day, appeared before us to narrate his story. There were some fresh witnesses too. Mr. Garrett asked for the Mukhi—village headman—but he had resigned and was absent.

The story unfolded by each one of the villagers was in substance this: On the day Miraben's and Mr. Brailsford's arrival was expected in the village the people had gathered at the entrance of the village to receive them. There was to be no meeting, but before the visitors arrived the police party headed by a Mr. Laher appeared on the scene and asked people peremptorily to disperse. They immediately dispersed, some of them running back to their houses. On this the police pursued them, took off the national flags from wherever they found them,—trees on the public road or private houses—rushed into private houses, and beat the occupants, including a guest in one case, severely. The flags were either taken possession of or burnt, and the flag poles broken to pieces, the pieces being used in one case to belabour a villager who was going back home with his herd of buffaloes. This happened on the 27th. The story was narrated by the people to the distinguished visitors who appeared there within a few hours of the police visitation. On the 28th finding that the people had dared to lodge their complaints before the strangers who they thought had no business to be there, the police had appeared again and threatened them in all sorts of ways. "You want Swaraj. I will see how you get it. You think that Saheb (meaning Mr. Brailsford) can ruin us? Let him do his worst."

GIRL OF 10 BEATEN.

Among the witnesses was a goldsmith who had been severely belaboured and one of whose thumbs was cut open practically to the bone. Mr. Brailsford who had seen the wound two days ago feared that it might be septic. The other witnesses were an old man and bruises. There, was, another beaten in their house, the old man receiving about 10 to 12 lathi blows, and both showed marks and bruises. There, wah another man who was absent on the day of Mr. Brailsford's visit but who happened to be present to-day. He had got several pushes on his chest with the metalled butt-end of a bill-hook. There were others with minor injuries, and among the fresh witnesses was a woman and a girl. The woman who was Brahmin by caste appeared before Mr. Garrett to complain that the policemen (some of them Mussalmans had rushed into her house, pushed her down and ordered her to produce at once her son-in-law, who was suspected to be an "agitator." The girl (aged 10) had marks of lathi blows on the back, and on the thigh which from modesty she could not show.

MR. GARRETT'S SURPRISE.

Having had this ocular demonstration, Mr. Garrett wondered why the police should have beaten the people. "They don't have any need to beat the people", he said several times. He simply refused to believe a story of the girl which was supported by several people, but the evidence of the others as to the beatings they had received he could not brush aside. He, therefore, tried to prove the thing somewhat minutely! "Was the goldsmith an agitator?" "No; he was a 'garib admi' sitting in his shop." "Had the police any grudge against him?" "No". "Was he suspected of having committed any offence?" "No." Why then could he have been so badly beaten? Poor man! How could he give the reason? The reason ought to have been sought from the culprits. But we went to his house, thanks to Mr. Garrett's anxiety to pursue the matter. And what do we find? As the people were showing me some of the remains of the dire visitation of the 27th they drew my attention to a wall notice in chalk in front of the goldsmith's house. I immediately drew Mr. Brailsford's and Mr. Garrett's attention to the wall which had been hacked by the police. That possibly was the clue. "But what could the notice have been," wondered Mr. Brailsford. "Nothing but a notice of your visit to the village," said the villagers. "These notices have a good deal more than mere announcements", said Mr. Garrett trying to find a possible explanation of the rage of the policemen who had belaboured the goldsmith.

BEATING FOR AGITATION.

As regards the father and son who had been severely beaten, the son it seems was told by the policemen as they were beating him that he was an "agitator," that he wanted "Swaraj," and that that was what they were giving them. "That perhaps explains why the father was beaten," said Mr. Garrett. The other offensive thing was the national flag. They had no business to fix up the flags on the trees on public roads, thought Mr. Garrett. They were not trees! But there were no houses from which the flags could be pulled down! In one case the flag was beaten simply because the neighbouring house was flying the national flag!

Could any other explanation be found out? Mr. Garrett was determined to see the thing through. "Did the people take part in the 'annawari' (crop estimate)?" asked. "We were never asked to take part in it," said the people. The question was repeatedly put to the villagers including several Matadars who firmly said that they were never asked. Mr. Garrett was, however, not disposed to believe them. "But what can that 'annawari' have to do with these beatings?" I asked Mr. Garrett. "Could you show me anything in the Land Revenue Code or Rules which could justify these beatings under any circumstances?" Mr. Garrett, I am sorry to say, had no reply. But as we left this village, I heard Mr. Garrett summing up his impressions of the affair in this wise: "Evidently there must be in this village people who are regarded as agitators."

BEATEN FOR WEARING GANDHI CAP.

We went on to the next village called Molel which had not been visited by Miraben and Brailsford, but which, too, had its share of the beatings. There were not any very serious cases and 8 people belonging to other villages, who had been beaten, were not there. But the two of the inhabitants who were beaten gave their evidence. An old Bania of 60 had got a few blows with the hand on his back and smacks on his cheek. "Why?" "Because I was wearing a Gandhi cap!" he said promptly. The other man who had got two lathi blows and smacks on the cheek had the same explanation to give. "We were beaten because we were wearing white caps." 'It is Swaraj you want,' the policemen said to us, 'then have it as much as you like!—in the shape of the blows."

"How would we like," added this last witness "to retaliate. But the policemen are safe and you would march us to jail!"

Had the failure of the people to take part in the 'annawari,' or land revenue arrears anything to do with the incident, Mr. Garrett wondered. There were practically no arrears. Just Rs. 80 out of Rs. 7,000. And the people 'had' taken part in the 'annawari' too right enough!

Mr. Brailsford who was quietly taking in the situation just said a word full of poignant meaning: 'The thing at the back of the people's mind seems to be that they have paid the dues, they have done no wrong according to the Land Revenue laws. Why should they be beaten?'

And here I think I had better leave the matter without much comment. This is not even a tenth of what Mr. Brailsford has seen in Kaira, though this is bad enough. I had a strange mixture of feelings as we left the village. I had nothing but admiration for Mr. Brailsford who would not leave incomplete a thing he had undertaken, and I had nothing but admiration for the other Englishman who had dared to march out with us, careless of what disclosures the visit might make. But where was I? What was I to think of my own countrymen? It was not Mr. Garrett who was personally beating the villagers into submission, it was not Mr. Garrett who was personally abusing them and twitting them in a shameless manner, it was not he who was personally burning the national flag. All these things were being done by my own countrymen and Mr. Garrett was simply trying to do his duty to his country and to his empire!

APPEAL TO BOMBAY.

How long will the Gols tolerate this shameful and humiliating spectacle? All honour to the brave villagers who are keeping non-violent in the face of grave provocation, and all prayers for the poor peasants who may well be struck with fear and become cowed down. The struggle is between the powers of Light and the powers of Darkness. Brave Bombay has immortalised itself. I want some of the heroes there to run to the succour of these brave peasants. I want as many of them to enlist their aid as possible. Money is not needed. But let them go to Kaira in their hundreds and show to the people that they have got friends to share their sorrows and their tribulations and let them show the creatures of darkness that they may not do all their deeds in the dark.

PALLIPATTU FRACAS

—:o:—

21 Persons Injured.

MADRAS, Nov. 1.

"Madras Mail's" Tiruchendur correspondent wiring under to-day's date says.—A riot occurred between Hindus and Christians in Pallipattu in Tiruchendur Taluka, Tinnevelly District, yesterday, resulting in injuries to 21 persons of whom 18 are said to have received gunshot wounds. Police are investigating.—A. P.

10 VOLUNTEERS JAILED IN DELHI

—:o:—

Sen Gupta's Case Judgment on Monday

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Oct. 1.

Ten Congress volunteers are sentenced to various terms ranging from three months' to six months' rigorous under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, including Tulsiram B. A. Shammath, B. A. Arsanellahi, who were sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment and placed "B" class.

Judgment in the case Sen Gupta is expected to be pronounced on Monday.

Cases against Mrs. Sen Gupta and other male volunteers who were arrested during the week will be taken up next week.

KARACHI PICKETER GIVEN WHIPPING.

—:o:—

For Disturbing Patrons Of Paris Bar.

CONTRABAND SALT IN CRIMINAL COURTS.

KARACHI, Nov. 1.

Five Satyagraha volunteers were sentenced by the City Magistrate to-day under the Picketing Ordinance for molesting customers outside the Paris Bar. Sjts. Abdul Ghafoor and Virji were each sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment on each of the three charges, the sentences to run concurrently.

Sjts. Vishwamitra and Purshotamlal were sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment in each of the three cases.

The fifth accused, Sjt. Chunilal was ordered to receive nine stripes with a light rattan, as he was found guilty in only one out of the three complaints.

SELLING CONTRABAND SALT IN COURTS.

A mild sensation was created here yesterday when a Satyagraha volunteer started hawking contraband salt in the new Revenue building where criminal courts are held. He was warned and ejected. Action is contemplated by the authorities.—A. P.

Gandhi Methods In Foreign Lands.

"NO-TAX" CAMPAIGN IN EGYPT.

PROPERTY OF AN EX-PREMIER AUCTIONED

The Daily Herald of mail week publishes the following from its Cairo correspondent:—

The Wafd campaign of tax-resistance, which has already begun, is likely to develop rapidly no wthat the holiday season is over.

The temper of the country is shown by an incident of the past few days.

Some of Nahas Pasha's furniture at his home in Samannood, near Mansourah, was seized for non-payment of the police tax.

It was put up for auction, and as usual the only bidders were Government detectives sent for the purpose. Then a small brick manufacturer offered £5 above the dective's bid and got the furniture. His own relatives at once sent criers through the streets denouncing him, and fearing the anger of the people he fled to Alexandria whence he wrote to Nahas, begging forgiveness and threatening to commit suicide. On September 22, Nahas was holding an informal reception at Alexandria when the brickmaker came and almost crying, begged forgiveness in person, declaring that he was afraid to return home and that he could neither sleep nor eat for thinking of what he had done. Nahas told him he must apply to the Wafd Committee at Samannood.

Faced with the growing national feeling and with an economic situation that has grown worse since he became Premier, Sidky Pasha is hesitating what to do. His chief action so far has been the suppression of 30 Wafdist papers. But even here he is being made to appear ridiculous. He had suppressed four papers owned by Tewfik Diab, a former liberal deputy, now an ardent Wafdist. Tewfik Diab had produced a fifth paper and last night it was suppressed. But this morning the irrepressible Tefik Diab managed to get out a sixth paper and to distribute it all over Egypt.

ATLANTIC FLEET EXERCISES.

—:o:—

Sequel To London Pact.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Empire Prime Ministers and Indian Princes with Mr. Thomas, stood up to the discomfort of bad weather in the Channel when they spent a day off Portland Bill and participated in the Atlantic Fleet exercises.

experiences aboard warship Nelson, which escorted by flying-boats, passed through the minefield and beat off submarines with the aid of destroyers with depth-charges.

They experienced aeroplanes only fifty feet overhead and heard powerful booming of fifteen-inch guns in the course of mock battle. —Reuter.

PORTUGUESE AIRMEN FOR NOA GOA.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Lisbon.—Portuguese airmen Cardosa and Lieutenant Pimentel took off on first lap of flight to Nova Goa in Portuguese India. They will make stops in North Africa, Egypt, Bushire and Karachi.—Reuter

RUGBY MATCHES.

—:o:—

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Glasgow High School beat Heriotonians by 10 points to 6 on the latter's ground.—Reuter.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICT LOCAL BOARD

Mr. C. D. Barfiwalla Elected Vice-President

(From Our Correspondent)

ANDHERI, Oct. 31.

Mr. S. S. Naik, the President of the District Local Board who has been arrested under Criminal Law Amendment Act, Section 17-A, for being President of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee and whose case, along with others, is fixed for hearing to-morrow (Saturday) in the Bandra Court before Mr. Bhide, City Magistrate, Bandra, was granted 6 months' leave by the Board in its meeting held to-day.

Mr. Janmejaya Dwarkadas, the present vice-President, will act for Mr. Naik in his absence, and Mr. C. D. Barfiwalla, M.A., LL.B., who has been recently acquitted by the Bandra Court, has been unanimously elected vice-President.

Mrs. Kamlabai Sonawalla, Prof. Rabade of Poona, and Mr. Baburao will be again put up before Mr. Bhide on Tuesday 4th November, when Prof. Rabade's Counsel will lead evidence for defence.

SECTION 144 EXTENDED.

CHITTAGONG, Nov. 1.

The prohibitory order under Section 144 has been extended for another two months from November 5.—A. P.

Satyagraha News From All Quarters.

CASE AGAINST POLICE SUB-INSPECTOR.

—:o:—

An Offshoot Of Satyagraha In Kerala.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

CALICUT, Oct. 27.

It would appear that Mr. Samuel Aaron, a leading merchant of N. Malabar and a Congressman was jailed as he did not pay the fine imposed upon him in connection with his activities during the Satyagraha campaign in Kerala. Mr. Aaron has returned to Malabar after serving his term of imprisonment, but his properties had been attached in order to recover the fine. These properties were attached from the Premier Weaving Company of Pazhayangadi which is managed by Messrs. C. Aaron & Sons, but a portion of this property was returned knowing that it belonged to the Company. Messrs. Aaron and Sons have now filed a case in the Taliparamba Munsiff's Court against Mr. P. Chandu Nair, the Sub-Inspector of Payyanur, claiming damages for Rs. 407. In this amount is included damages due to the attachment of recovered property and the amount contained in a cash chest which was attached along with the other property but which, it is alleged, was not mentioned in the attached property list.

THUMB IMPRESSION SATYAGRAHA.

—:o:—

Case Against Kerala Political Prisoners.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

CALICUT, Oct. 27.

I have already reported about the refusal to give thumb impression by a large number of political prisoners in the Cannanore Central Jail and the subsequent case that has been filed against them in the Court of the Stationary Magistrate, Chirakkal. I understand that a long statement has been filed by each of the accused in the case. The following prisoners have filed the statement:—

P. Suryaprakasa Rao, B.A.
T. V. Chathukutty Nair
K. T. Kunhiraman Nambiar
P. V. Padmanabha Pillay
P. T. Kunhianandan Nair
K. M. Damodaran Nair
A. K. Sekhara Pisharody
Krishna Panikkar
P. V. Thomas
M. Gopala Kurup
M. Ravanni Kidav
P. Kesava Pillay
P. Krishnan Nair
M. Chathan
M. V. Chandukutty Nambiar
C. K. Ponnappan
P. Krishnan Nair
K. G. Balakrishna Pillay
C. K. Gopala Karthavu
P. K. Ramakrishnan
A. C. Ponnunni Raja
M. P. Kunhiraman Nambiar
C. K. Govindan
T. Krishnan
A. P. Syed Mohammad Kannu
P. Krishna Kurup and
P. Govindan

Of the above, the first three belong to 'B' class and the rest 'C'

—:o:—

REMOVE SHACKLES OF SLAVERY.

—:o:—

Mrs. Asaf Ali's Message To Youths.

—:o:—

DELHI, Oct. 30.

In a message to the youth of the land Mrs. Asaf Ali says:—

"The message that goes forth from the heart of a patriot these days is summed up in the few words," "Do Your Duty." While India's chosen men and women languish behind prison bars and her mute millions are victims of cruel repression, her misguided children are being treated with supreme contempt by the enemy to whose "Round Table" they have gone to gather the "crumbs" that might fall.

My appeal is to the youth of the country. Let them come forward now for it is the harvest time of deeds worthy of a distinguished place in history.

The country we have inherited is despised by all self-respecting peoples; therefore, consider it a sacred duty, the chief object of your otherwise enslaved lives to remove the heavy shackles of slavery and degradation. Remember history's verdict is that India's "weak spot" has been her disorganisation. 'Organise' yourselves, and create that mighty power of which we stand in such a great need.

KERAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE

—:o:—

Forthcoming Meeting.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

CALICUT, Oct. 29.

A meeting of the Kerala Congress Committee and its Working Committee will be held in the local Congress Office on Sunday the 2nd November at 4-0 p.m. It is understood that the meeting will consider what steps should be taken in the future activities of the Congress in Kerala

PIECEGOODS BOYCOTT.

It would appear that at a meeting of the West Coast Piecegoods' Merchants held a few months ago, it was resolved not to import any more foreign cloth in Kerala till the Deepavali. Now that this period has lapsed, it is understood that a meeting of the local piecegoods wholesale dealers will be held at the local Congress Office on the 2nd November next at 3 p.m., in order to consider the desirability or otherwise of foreign piecegoods boycott.

POLICE BEAT BELLARY VOLUNTEERS.

—:o:—

For Hoisting National Flag.

(From Our Correspondent).

DHARWAR, Oct. 31.

Repression under Section 144 Cr. P. C. is rampant in Bellary. On 5th, at 6-30 a.m. Satyagrahi volunteers hoisted the national flag in front of their camp, a mile from the town. Previous day the Sub-Inspector of police called at the camp and warned the volunteers against drilling and hoisting the national flag. The volunteers maintained that without any demonstration and without violating the order under Section 144, they could hoist the flag.

LATHI CHARGE.

Accordingly they hoisted the flag. The police got scent of this and all of a sudden a bus-load of constables made their appearance and charged the volunteers with lathis. All the volunteers received about four of the blows calmly and serious injuries.

At the trial the camp-commandant who had borne the brunt, lathi charge smilingly said to the court: "You may beat us. You may charge us with lathi this. You may kill us. But what authority had the Inspector to seize our national flag?"

When asked by the Court whether he was guilty, he replied "In hoisting of a national flag is a crime, I have done it."

To a similar question another volunteer said "If patriotism is an offence, I have committed the same." All the nine volunteers were awarded 6 months' rigorous imprisonment.

TODDY TREE CUTTING.

Cutting of toddy trees yielding toddy is going on in Murgod and Bailhonfal Taluka, inspite of the numerous arrests and convictions that have taken place. Five peasants of a village named Shivapur were arrested and taken to Belgaum.

Sjt. R. R. Diwakar President of the K. P. C. C. will be released on the 1st November in Belgaum. He will reach Dharwar on the 2nd.

—:o:—

Jalgaon.— An unusually huge meeting was held under the auspices of the Youth League here to congratulate Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on the cruel sentence passed upon him. The meeting ended with Flag Salutation.

Nadir Khan's Punitive Expedition

PESHAWAR, Oct. 31.

King Nadir Khan's punitive measures against the Suleman Khels are stated to be confined to the territory of Mukar and Ghazni, other Suleman Khels having agreed to return their rifles.—A. P.

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